The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

WILL THE PRESIDENT VETO THE IBLAND BILL?

Cleveland Laboring Hard.—A New Treaty With China Made Public.—Objections Made to the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Cleveland never did a harder or more wearing week's work than that which has just closed. Last Monday the Bland bill for the coinage of the seignorage was signed by Vice President Stevenson, and it was at once placed in the hands of the President. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to the bill, and, although no announcement has been made to that effect, the opinion seems to be gaining ground here that he will veto the bill. If he neither vetoes nor signs the bill by Thursday of this week it will become a law without any action on the President's pare. The veto of the bill will be a great disappointment to democrats from the south and west in Congress, but if it be vetoed no attempt will be made to pass it over the veto.

Secretary Gresham smashed some precedents when he made public the new treaty with China in advance of the action of the Senate upon it, but it was the sensible thing to do, even if garbled extracts from the treaty had not leaked out and been printed in papers unfriendly towards the administration. Of course Secretary Gresham would have preferred that the making public of this treaty should have been deferred until it could have been accompanied by the commercial treaty, to which it was the stepping stone, which has been negotiated and is now awaiting the approval of the Chinese government. The present treaty relates entirely to the rights of the citizens of the two countries when living in either, and contains several marked concessions concerning the coming of Chinese to America. For that reason it is objectionable to some of the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific coast, but, in view of the advantages to be gained by the commercial treaty, to come later, it is not thought that the opposition will be strong enough to endanger the ratification of this treaty, but the Senate may decide on account of the slipperyness of Chinese diplomacy, to withhold ratification until it is known that the commercial treaty has been approved by China.

Nothing is easier than to build up absurd stories by accepting wrong constructions of an act as a foundation upon which to build, and nothing is apparently more enjoyable to those Washington correspondents who furnish imaginary matter for the sensational republican press than to put a wrong construction upon every act of President Cleveland's. A case in point was the designation by the President of Rear Admiral Walker for the command of the Pacific Station. Although it was officially stated that Admiral Walker was given this command because the administration had decided to extend an appropriation made in 1892, by Congress, in fitting up a coal and naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the right to do so having existed since the ratification of the treaty of 1887, and he was thoroughly familiar with the harbor and its surroundings, but, putting a wrong construction upon it, these correspondents built up stories showing that the selection was made because of an intention to interfere with the provisional government of Hawaii. These stories were not only false and known by their concocters to be false, but they were a positive insult to the President of the United States, who had months ago formally and officially turned all matters relating to the government of Hawaii over to Congress; yet they were printed. Legitimate criticism is all right in its proper place, but lies and misrepresentationsare always cowardly and always contemptible no matter who makes use of them.

General Wade Hampton knows as well how to snub impertinence as any man in public life. The other day he called on a Senator who has a private secretary who is a victim of the impertinent habit. As the General after leaving the Senator was passing through the room occupied by the private secretary that individual stopped him and said: "You asked for half a minute and have stayed in half an hour; you ought to get a medal." "Young man," replied General Hampton without a moment's hesitation, "you remind me of what Mrs. Partington told Ike when he said he was going to get a medal." "What was that?" asked the smart Aleck with a grin. "'Well, Ike, you deserve a medal, for you are the most meddlesome cuss I ever saw.' Good morning Mr. Secretary."

Representative Bland, of Mo., takes a sensible view of the Coxey army business, which is being talked about in Washington, more because of the space given it by the newspapers than because anybody believes that it is actually coming. He says: "The Coxey army has as much right to come to Washington as the lobbies who come in behalf of protection and other private interests. As long as they pay their own expenses and commit no depredation they have a perfect right to come. But if they violate law and become a mob of pillagers they should be suppressed."

Senator Colquitt, of Ga., was very near to dying last week from a stroke of paralysis. He is now slightly better, although not yet out of danger.

They All Contributed.

A local preacher out in Armstrong county whose congregation was very reluctant about putting anything into the collection basket, had an unusually good collection the other night. He had grown tired pleadingwith his audience to open their hearts explaining to them the blesseduess of giving. Some one had stolen a hog from one of his members, and before passing the basket the preacher said:"Now, I want everybody in this congregation tonight to contribute something excepting the man who stole Deacon Jones hog." The basket then went around and no one failed to give.

The Fish Laws.

Open season for fish in the state of Pennsylvania: Speckled trout, April 15 to July 15; black bass, rock bass, wall-eyed pike, May 31 to January 1; lake trout, January 1 to October 1; pike and pickerel, June 1 to December 1. German carp September 1 to May 1. No person shall cast, draw, fasten or otherwise make use of any sein, drift-net, fyke-net or nets of any other description, or use any other appliance for the catching of fish, except rod, hook and line, in any rivers, streams, or waters of this Commonwealth. The penalty for violating this provision is one hundred dollars, cost of suit and forfeiture of boats, nets and all appliances.

Trial List, April Court.

For the first week of court commencing Monday, April 23:

M. Shires vs. W. H. Musser.
John Duck et al. vs. Henry Keen.
J C Nason vs J C Hoover and wife.
W C Heinle vs. John Swartz, et al.
John W Cook vs. I J Huff & Co.
A Baum, Agt. vs. E. J. Swavely.
E S Dorworth, use of vs James K. M'Mullen.
Daniel Butler vs J H Hall.
J S Waite & Co vs J N. Shaw.
L C Bullock vs John Rishel et al.
Wm. Mann, sr., vs. First National Bank, of Bellefonte.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Scarcity of Water.

The farmers throughout the valley who depend on cisterns for their water-supply, report a growing scarcity in that supply. It is given as a reason for the scarcity that, though much snow fell during the winter, it was blown almost immediately from the roofs of the houses and the barns, leaving little to melt and run into the cisterns. The farmers are now solicitous for plentiful rains to supply the deficiency.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Brown tp., Mar. 8, Mrs. Rebecca Henry, aged 52.

In Union tp., Mar. 2, John McNab, aged 71 years.

At Milroy, Mar. 15, Mary Jane McNitt, aged 77 years.

At Belleville, Mar. 2, John B. Nickey, aged 83 years.

A Cold Snap.

Monday and Tuesday were quite cold, and the ground froze several inches during Sunday and Monday night which hindered farmers at plowing. Neither the groundhog nor Hicks could size up March and most likely are now march-ing with Coxey's army.

"I have used your Salvation Oil and can say, it is the finest thing I ever saw for all kinds of pains or sprains and can recommend it to any one. N. L. Adams, 231 16th St., Cario, Ill.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

RECEPTION TO A NEW PASTOR.

Rev. J. W. Boal Greeted by His Port Carbon Congregation.

The following is clipped from a Port Carbon paper and will be of interest to the many friends of Rev. Boal:

A very delightful social was held at the Presbyterian church, Port Carbon. The occasion was a reception tendered Rev. J. W. Boal, lately called to the pastorate of this church. The affair was given under the auspices of the flourishing C. E. Society of the church on behalf of the congregation. The S. S. room had been tastefully decorated with beautiful flowering plants, and in each corner was set a small tea table ready for service, shining with snowy linen, silver and china, and choice plants.

The exercises began with a Processional hymn by the C. E. Soc. followed by a few numbers of a musical and literary sort. The address of the Pres. to the pastor and his family followed, in which the relation of the pastor to the society, was set forth in a pleasing manner and a hearty welcome extended to him and his family. The pastor's kindly reply, as an "Endeavorer" brightened the faces and cheered the hearts of the young people and created a new interest in practical church work among the older members of his congregation.

The pastor and his family, supported by some of the older ladies and gentlemen of the church, then received the people pleasantly and courteously and, taking all by the hand with a kind word won many friends. A novel feature was introduced by the C. E. Social committee. It consisted of a souvenir album," neatly tied with the colors of the society, having a pencil attached. On the front was the letters L. U. B. A., or "Let us become acquainted." On the back "Reception, Presbyterian church," the idea being to gather autographs and thus become acquainted. Thus with conversation and social intercourse, the hour of 9 p. m. arrived, when the young ladies took their places at the tables and served light refreshments.

Among other pleasantries was the presentation of a handsome basket of cut flowers, the work of "Madison," having the card of the flower committee attached, to the pastor and his wife; a large C. E. cake to Mr. Boal, and a beautiful one, the work of Gwinner, the caterer, to Mrs. Boal. Each recipient happily responded. After a closing number in vocal music, the entire gathering sang "God be with you." The pastor pronounced the benediction and the people slowly dispersed, pronouncing the sociable a success in every particular, and asking for another such happy evening in the near future.

Washed Paupers' Feet.

At St. Peter's pro-cathedral in Wilmington, Del., on morning of 22, Bishop Curtis performed the ceremony of washing the feet of thirteen men who are inmates of the county alms house. Previous to the act of washing there was a procession of clergy, officials and aclyotes. It is said that this was the first time that ceremony was performed in this country.

The ceremony of Mandatum, or washing of the feet, is a very rare one. The Pope washes the feet of 13 poor men, all of them priests, and some churches follow the Papal custom.

The right foot only of each one is bared.

Auditors Who Audit.

Every week brings a case where boro, township and county officers get themselves into trouble by spending money unlawfully. Auditors, true to their oaths, catch them up.

Blair county is being stirred up over an almshouse sensation. The County Auditors have, it is said, discovered overpayments, amounting to several thousand dollars, made for the contract work on the almshouse. The contractors were summoned to appear before the Auditors and explain their accounts.

Select School.

Prof. W. P. Hosterman will open a select school at Centre Hill, this county, April 9th, 1894. Instruction given in all the common school and academic branches. Those who wish to qualify for teaching can find no better place to review the necessary branches. Good boarding can be obtained near the school. For further information inquire of

R. S. KERR,
Centre Hill, Pa.

Going to the Supreme Court.

The Bank-Grenoble case will be argued in the supreme court at its next sitting. This is the case in which, by a guerilla system of finance, a dozen of honest citizens of Gregg were led into a vortex of ruin losing the earnings of a life-time of honest toil. Whether the wrong done will be visited upon the proper heads, in the eyes of the public, remains to be seen.

THE ARMY STARTS

THE MARCH TO WASHINGTON BEGUN.

Coxey's Commonweal Moves off on Time With 75 Men.—Desertions and Recruits Along the Line.—Has 200 Men Now.

Coxey's "Commonweal" army started out of Massilon on time, last Sunday. There were perhaps 75 stragglers in line at the start and 25 less when Canton, 8 miles away, was reached. Carl Browne, chief marshal, who headed the procession, was mounted on a white horse and was followed by half a dozen aides, all mounted on horses belonging to Coxey, who rode in a carriage drawn by a pair of spirited steeds. The procession consisted of the marshals, Coxey, his wife, and sister, a bugler, four covered wagons containing camping outfits, baled straw and several quarters of beef, a brass band that played all kinds of music at once, and the soldiers of the "Commonweal" on foot. They marched single file and two abreast as pleased their fancy and, with very few exceptions, were hard-looking citizens.

The weather was pleasant when the start was made, but the procession was soon overtaken by a severe snow storm. This had a depressing tendency and a number of desertions were reported before Reedburn, the first stop, was reached. After a brief stay at Reedburn, the army resumed its onward march and reached Canton shortly after four o'clock where camp Lexington was pitched. Coxey is enthusiastic and claims the movement thus far exceeds his most sanguine expectations, but this is hardly in keeping with his former declarations.

On the march from Massilon to Canton the army was followed by a mob of nearly a thousand people in carriages, on horseback and afoot. They made the welkin ring with their cheers and kept Coxey constantly bowing and lifting his hat. On reaching Canton the army was greeted by fully 10,000 people, who were crowded on the sidewalks and in windows and balconies along the street. Every one regarded the affair as a huge joke and good humor prevailed on all sides. Camp Lexington was pitched on a vacant lot near the workhouse shortly after four o'clock, and the tramps constituting the "Commonweal" army at once began building bonfires, scattering straw upon the ground and making other preparations to keep comfortable during the night.

The army had to start without the goddess of peace, as no maiden could be found to assume that role. Instead of a goddess, however, a burly negro has been enlisted to carry the banner, thus giving the African race representation in the movement. One group of five soldiers deserted in a body before Canton was reached. Their marshal thought the celestial powers were not exercising proper discretion in sending a snow storm upon the advancing hosts, and advised his men to break for passing freight trains. They heeded his advice and have not been heard from since.

Coxey's life insurance policy, it was learned to-day, has been revoked; the officials of the company fearing he may meet with a violent end before finishing his present enterprise. Both Massilon and Canton have been crowded all day with people who have come in from surrounding towns to see the "passing of Coxey."

Formerly of this State.

Coxey, who proposes to lead the "Commonweal" army from Massillon, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., was formerly a junk dealer at Danville, this state, and frequently took a hand in local politics. He was originally a Democrat, but during the Greenback craze drifted into that party. His wife is a sister of ex-Congressman Amerman, of Scranton, and a number of relatives reside in Central Pennsylvania.

Uncle Coxey of Boalsburg.

Mr. Coxey, of Boalsburg, is a genuine uncle of General Coxey, of Ohio, and a good, jolly fellow. Uncle Coxey runs a stage from Boalsburg to Oak Hall, while General Coxey is running an army of tramps from Massilon to Washington. Uncle Coxey thinks nephew Coxey is a crank, and he is about level right there.

The Three Cent Racket.

The latest dodge is the three cent racket. Fakirs are working it in the west, so look out for them. He comes for change for a small coin, 25 or 50 cents, and you give him one or more dimes in return. He goes out but is back inside of two minutes and claims that you gave him a three cent piece instead of a dime. The difference is so small that rather than to argue with him you give him the difference and he clears seven cents in the transaction.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

MILLHEIM.

Breezy News from Our Millheim Correspondent.

Martin Luther Wagonseller, of Selinsgrove, the genial salesman and popular G. A. R. man, registered at the Musser house last week.

Randall Musser sports a new bicycle and nearly met with an accident that might have cost his life. Be careful Randall, don't risk too much.

The public sales are about over and free lunches are played out. Smoked meat at some of the sales brought from fourteen to sixteen cents per pound. "What fools we mortals be."

The town on last Sunday was covered with egg shells of all colors. "Billy" Tobias kept up the old custom of coloring eggs and was around trying to "bully" eggs with the boys but whether he had a wooden egg or a genuine one is not known.

Kessler, the clothing man has returned from New York and brought his wife and daughter with him, and will go to housekeeping on North street. The band serenaded him and no doubt Abe handed over a few shekels to the treasurer.

Philip Leitzell has opened his meat market again and is ready to supply the wants of the hungry with all kinds of fresh and smoked meats.

"Danny" Snyder, of Shamokin, put his autograph on the register at the National hotel, early on Monday morning and inquired about the trout season, "Danny" is quite a fisherman, and can tell a good fish yarn.

The Letter Q.

The letter Q is a superfluous alphabetic character—a nondescript of the worst sort and of no more real value in expressing or helping to express our thougths in writing than a Chinese sign would be. It never ends an English word and cannot begin one without the aid of the letter U, being invariably followed by the last mentioned letter in all words belogning to our language. The man does not live who can tell the "why" of the peculiar relation of the letter Q and U, or why the former was given its curious name. Some argue that its name was applied because of the tail or cue at the bottom of the letter, but the original Q when sounded just as it is to-day, was made without the the cue character, much resembling the English sign for pound —£—New York *Times*

Wants to Look for Treasures.

Chief of Police Keller received a letter Saturday morning from a man named Jacob Koher, residing at 535 South Main street, Wilkesbarre, who claims that he has a machine that can find the caves in the mountains near here that contain the $300,000 that it is alleged was stolen and buried by the once famous crook and robber, Lewis, and some of his pals. He says in the letter that he will get a man who can go into the cave filled with foul air without the trouble that was experienced by some persons not long ago when searching for the treasure. He also states that he has a like job at Harrisburg to find some stolen money. —Lock Haven *Democrat*.

County News Items.

Albert Hoy has been appointed a justice of the peace at State College by governor Pattison.

Farmers are regretting not having sold their potatoes last fall when price was 50 to 60 cents, while now they are down to 30 and 35.

We occasionally have persons tell us they still feel the effects of the bohemian oats swindle upon them; too bad.

Mrs. Thomas Eisenhuth, a daughter of Benj. Kerstetter, dec'd, died near Cherry Run on 21, of consumption, in her 28 year.

The wife of Daniel Brungart, of Rebersburg, is suffering of rheumatism of a serious type.

The West Susquehanna Classis of the Ref. church, meets at Aaronsburg, this evening.

Cost of Railroad Cars.

A flat car cost about $380, a flat bottom coal car $475, a gondola drop bottom $500, a double hopper bottom coke car $540, a box car $660, a stock car $550, a fruit car (ventilated) $700, and a refrigerator car $800. A four wheel caboose cost $550, and an 8 wheeled one $700. The price given on the above cars includes power brakes and vertical plane couplers. A 50 foot mail and baggage car costs $3,500, a second class coach $4,800, a first class coach $5,500, while a first class Pullman car costs $15,000.

Liable to a Fine.

The post office department has ruled that parties answering "green goods" circulars and sending through the mails for counterfeit money violate the "green goods act," and are liable to a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment of not less than eighteen months.

"SMART" YOUNG MAN.

Scored by a Pittsburg Judge for a Common Crime.

In Pittsburg the other day Judge White in sentencing a young man for a crime which has become a common evil and one which every court has to deal with, lectured him in severe language.

The offender's name is David Jones and Annie Dunn was the name of the girl he had wronged. The judge said: "Such creatures as you are unfit for this community. You get a girl into trouble, come here with a sneer on your face and act as if you thought you had done a smart thing. You are like that crowd outside the rail there who think it smart to get girls into trouble. There should be a whipping post for such fellows, and you should get about 99 lashes. I am trying to make you feel what a contemptible thing you are. You have made no effort to help that poor girl to support that baby. I wish to say to you that if I send you to jail and you get out under the insolvent law I will send you back if you do not take care of this girl and her baby. You ought to be skinned alive or some other treatment given you so you will not continue to getgirls into trouble." By this time the defendant had lost his smart indifferent air and he stood red faced and ashamed. He was sentenced to pay $3 per week for five years and was committo jail until the sentence be complied with.

Plant Shade Trees.

It is not generally known among the farmers of this state, that there is a bounty offered tax payers for the planting and cultivation of shade trees along the public highways. The law was passed in 1879, and says: "Any person liable to road tax, who shall transplant to the side of the public highway on his own premises any fruit, shade trees or forest trees of suitable size, shall be allowed by the supervisor of roads, where roads run through or adjoin cultivated land in abatement of his road tax, $1 for every four trees set out, but no row of elms shall be placed nearer than 70 feet, no row of maples or forest trees nearer than 50 feet, except locusts which may be set 30 feet apart; and no allowance shall be made, unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for such abatement of tax, and are living and well protected from animals at the time of such demand."

No person shall be allowed an abatement on his highway tax more than one-quarter of his annual highway tax, and any person who shall cut down, kill or injure any tree shall pay to the supervisor of roads 30 cents for each tree.

The Industrial Situation.

Dunn's Review for the last week says: No one questions that the volume of business is improving from week to week, though slowly, and there is more hopefulness as to the future. In almost every industry of which definite records are available, it is evident that the business in progress is greater than it was in January or February, though in none is it near the normal quantity except in certain sections. It is noticed that the recovery of business is much greater in some localities than elsewhere, particularly in iron and steel, where differences of freight rates, cost of materials, and wages of labor give especial advantages in times of sharp competition.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest, and Lungs, Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

New Electric Road.

AN electric railroad is to be built from Altoona to Bellwood; the contract for part of the work is to be completed in 60 days.

An electric road from busy Philipsburg to Bellefonte, on so short a cut, would pay. Then extended from Bellfonte to Millheim, striking Pleasant Gap, Centre Hall, Spring Mills, Penn Hall, and if extended from Millheim to Rebersburg, would be a grand thing —easy grades, no right of way to pay, great saving in distance and lively travel along all these interesting points. If our contemporaries of Bellefonte and Philipsburg would join the REPORTER in agitating such a project it might become a reality.

FOR SALE.—A mare six years old. Fine single or double driver; a splendid roadster. Call on C. E. ROYER.
mar15-4t Spring Mills, Pa.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "From Conquest to Conquest."

TEXT: *"Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper."*—Amos ix., 13.

Picture of a tropical clime, with a season so prosperous that the harvest reaches clear over to the planting time, and the swarthy husbandman swinging the sickle in the thick grain almost feels the breath of the horses on his shoulders, the horses hitched to the plow preparing for a new crop. "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper." When is that? That is now. That is this day, when hardly have you done reaping one harvest before the plowman is getting ready for another.

I know that many declare that Christianity has collapsed; that the Bible is an obsolete book; that the Christian church is on the retreat. I will here and now show that the opposite of that is true.

An Arab guide was leading a French infidel across a desert, and ever and anon the Arab guide would get down in the sand and pray to the Lord. It disgusted the French infidel, and after awhile as the Arab got up from one of his prayers the infidel said, "How do you know there is any God?" and the Arab guide said: "How do I know that a man and a camel passed along our tent last night? I know it by the footprints in the sand. And you want to know how I know whether there is any God? Look at that sunset. Is that the footstep of a man?" And by the same process you and I have come to understand that this book is the footstep of God.

But now let us see whether the Bible is a last year's almanac. Let us see whether the church of God is in a Bull Run retreat, muskets, canteens and haversacks strewing all the way. The great English historian, Sharon Turner, a man of vast learning and of great accuracy, not a clergyman, but an attorney as well as a historian, gives this overwhelming statistic in regard to Christianity and in regard to the number of Christians in the different centuries: In the first century, 500,000 Christians; in the second century, 2,000,000 Christians; in the third century, 5,000,000 Christians; in the fourth century, 10,000,000 Christians; in the fifth century, 15,000,000 Christians; in the sixth century, 20,000,000 Christians; in the seventh century, 24,000,000 Christians; in the eighth century, 30,000,000 Christians; in the ninth century, 40,000,000 Christians; in the tenth century, 50,000,000 Christians; in the eleventh century, 70,000,000 Christians; in the twelfth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the thirteenth century, 75,000,000 Christians; in the fourteenth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the fifteenth century, 100,000,000 Christians; in the sixteenth century, 125,000,000 Christians; in the seventeenth century, 155,000,000; in the eighteenth century, 200,000,000 Christians—a decadence, as you observe, in only one century and more than made up in the following centuries, while it is the usual computation that there will be, when the record of the nineteenth century is made up, at least 300,000,000 Christians.

Poor Christianity! What a pity it has no friends! How lonesome it must be! Who will take it out of the poorhouse? Poor Christianity! Three hundred millions in one century. In a few weeks of the year 1881 2,500,000 copies of the New Testament distributed. Why, the earth is like an old castle with twenty gates and a park artillery ready to thunder down every gate. Lay aside all Christendom and see how heathendom is being surrounded and honeycombed and attacked by this all conquering gospel. At the beginning of this century there were only 150 missionaries; now there are 25,000 missionaries and native helpers and evangelists. At the beginning of this century there were only 50,000 heathen converts; now there are 1,750,000 converts from heathendom.

There is not a seacoast on the planet but the battery of the gospel is planted and ready to march on—north, south, east, west. You all know that the chief work of an army is to plant the batteries. It may take many days to plant the batteries, and they may do all their work in ten minutes. These batteries are being planted all along the seacoasts and in all nations. It may take a good while to plant them, and they may do all their work in one day. They will. Nations are to be born in one day. But just come back to Christendom and recognize the fact that during the last ten years as many people have connected themselves with evangelical churches as connected themselves with the churches in the first fifty years of this century.

So Christianity is falling back, and the Bible, they say, is becoming an obsolete book. I go into a court, and wherever I find a judge's bench or a clerk's desk I find a Bible. Upon what book could there be uttered the solemnity of an oath? What book is apt to be put in the trunk of the young man as he leaves for city life? The Bible. What shall I find in nine out of every ten homes in Brooklyn? The Bible. In nine out of every ten homes in Christendom? The Bible. Voltaire wrote the prophecy that the Bible in the nineteenth century would become extinct. The century is nearly gone, and as there have been more Bibles published in the latter part of the century than in the former part of the century, do you think the Bible will become extinct in the next six years?

I have to tell you that the room in which Voltaire wrote that prophecy not long ago was crowded from floor to ceiling with Bibles from Switzerland. Suppose the Congress of the United States should pass a law that there should be no more Bibles printed in America and no more Bibles read. If there are 40,000,000 grown people in the United States, there would be 40,000,000 people in an army to put down such a law and defend their right to read the Bible. But suppose the Congress of the United States should make a law against the reading or the publication of any other book, how many people would go out in such a crusade?

Could you get 400,000,000 people to go out and risk their lives in defense of Shakespeare's tragedies or Gladstone's tracts or Macaulay's "History of England?" You know that there are 1000 men who would die in defense of this book where there is not more than one man who would die in defense of any other book. You try to insult my common sense by telling me the Bible is fading out from the world.

It is the most popular book of the century. How do I know it? I know it just as I know in regard to other books. How many volumes of that book are published? Well, you say, 5000. How many copies of that book are published? A hundred thousand. Which is the more popular? Why, of course the one that has 100,000 circulation. And if this book has more copies abroad in the world, if there are five times as many Bibles abroad as any other book, does not that show you that the most popular book on the planet to-day is the word of God?

"Oh," say people, "the church is a collection of hypocrites, and it is losing its power, and it is fading out from the world." Is it? A bishop of the Methodist church told me that that denomination averages two new churches every day of the year. There are at least 1500 new Christian churches built in America every year. Does that look as though the church were fading out, as though it were a defunct institution? Which institution stands nearest the hearts of the people of America to-day? I do not care in what village, or in what city, or what neighborhood you go. Which institution is it? Is it the postoffice? Is it the hotel? Is it the lecturing hall? Ah, you know it is not. You know that the institution which stands nearest to the hearts of the American people is the Christian church. If you have ever seen a church burn down, you have seen thousands of people standing and looking at it—people who never go into a church—the tears raining down their cheeks. The whole story is told.

You may talk about the church being a collection of hypocrites, but when the diphtheria sweeps your children off whom do you send for? The postmaster, the attorney-general, the hotel-keeper, alderman? No; you send for a minister of this Bible region. And if you have not a room in your house for the obsequies, what building do you solicit? Do you say, "Give me the finest room in the hotel?" Do you say, "Give me that theatre?" Do you say, "Give me a place in that public building, where I can lay my dead for a little while until we say a prayer over it?" No. You say, "Give us the house of God."

And if there is a song to be sung at the obsequies, what do you want? What does anybody want? "The Marseillaise" hymn? "God Save the Queen?" Our own grand national air? No. They want the hymn with which they sang their old Christian mother into her last sleep, or they want sung the Sabbath-school hymn which their little girl sang the last Sabbath afternoon she was out before she got that awful sickness which broke your heart. I appeal to your common sense. You know the most endearing institution on earth, the most popular institution on earth to-day is the church of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The infidels say, "Infidelity shows its successes from the fact that it is everywhere accepted, and it can say what it will." Why, my friends, infidelity is not half so blatant in our days as it was in the days of our fathers. Do you know that in the days of our fathers there were pronounced infidels in public authority and they could get any political position? Let a man to-day declare himself antagonistic to the Christian religion, and what city wants him for mayor, what State wants him for governor, what nation wants him for president or for king? Let a man openly proclaim himself the enemy of our glorious Christianity, and he cannot get a majority of votes in any State, in any city, in any county, in any ward of America.

Do you think that such a scene could be enacted now as was enacted in the days of Robespierre, when a shameless woman was elevated as a goddess and was carried in a golden chair to a cathedral, where incense was burned to her and people bowed down before her as a divine being, she taking the place of the Bible and God Almighty, while in the corrider of that cathedral were enacted such scenes of drunkenness and debauchery and obscenity as has never been witnessed? Do you believe such a thing could possibly occur in Christendom to-day? No, sir! The police, whether of Paris or New York, would swoop on it.

I know infidelity makes a good deal of talk in our day. It is on the principle that if a man jump overboard from a Cunard steamer he makes more excitement than all the 500 people that stay on the decks. But the fact that he jumps overboard—does that stop the ship? Does that wreck the 500 passengers? It makes great excitement when a man jumps from the lecturing platform or from the pulpit in fidelity, but does that keep the Bible and the Church from carrying their millions of passengers into the skies?

They say, these men, that science is overcoming religion in our day. They look through the spectacles of the infidel scientists, and they say: "It is impossible that this book can be true. People are finding it out. The Bible has got to go overboard. Science is going to throw it overboard." Do you believe that the Bible account of the origin of life will be overthrown by infidel scientists who have fifty different theories about the origin of life? If they should come up in solid phalanx, all agreeing upon one sentiment and one theory, perhaps Christianity might be damaged, but there are not so many differences of opinion inside the church as outside the church.

People used to say, "There are so many different denominations of Christians—that shows there is nothing in religion." I have to tell you that all denominations agree on the two or three or four radical doctrines of the Christian religion. They are unanimous in regard to Jesus Christ, and they are unanimous in regard to the divinity of the Scriptures. How is it on the other side? All split up—you cannot find two of them alike. Oh, it makes me sick to see these literary fops going along with a copy of Darwin under one arm and a case of transfixed grasshoppers and butterflies under the other arm, telling about the "survival of the fittest," and Huxley's protoplasm, and the nebular hypothesis.

The fact is that some naturalists just as soon as they find out the difference between the feelers of a wasp and the horns of a beetle begin to patronize the Almighty, while Agassiz, glorious Agassiz, who never made any pretensions to being a Christian, puts both his feet on the doctrine of evolution and says, "I see that many of the naturalists of our day are adopting facts which do not bear observation or have not passed under observation." These men warring against each other—Darwin warring against Lamarche, Wallace warring against Cope, even Herschel denouncing Ferguson.

They do not agree about anything. They do not agree on embryology, do not agree on the gradation of the species. What do they agree on? Herschel writes a whole chapter on the errors of astronomy. La Place declares that the moon was not put in the right place. He says that if it had been put four times farther from the earth than it is now there would be more harmony in the universe, but Lionville comes up just in time to prove that the moon was put in the right place.

How many colors woven into the light? Seven, says Isaac Newton. Three, says David Brewster. How high is the aurora borealis? Two and a half miles, says Lias. One hundred and sixty-eight miles, says Twining. How far is the sun from the earth? Seventy-six million miles, says Lacalle. Eighty-two million miles, says Humboldt. Ninety million miles, says Henderson. One hundred and four million miles, says Mayer—only a little difference of 28,000,000 miles! All split up among themselves—not agreeing on anything. They come and say that the churches of Jesus Christ are divided on the great doctrines. All united they are, in Jesus Christ, in the divinity of the Scriptures. While they come up and propose to render their verdict, no two of them agree on that verdict.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict?" asks the court or the clerk of the jury as they come in after having spent the whole night in deliberating. If the jury says, "Yes, we have agreed," the verdict is recorded, but suppose one of the jurymen says, "I think the man was guilty of murder," another says, "I think he was guilty of manslaughter in the second degree," and another man says, "I think he was guilty of assault and battery, with intent to kill," the judge would say: "Go back to your room and bring in a verdict. Agree on something. That is no verdict."

Here these infidel scientists have impaneled themselves as a jury to decide this trial between infidelity, the plaintiff, and Christianity, the defendant, and after being out for centuries they come in to render their verdict. Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict? No, no. Then go back for another 500 years and deliberate and agree on something. There is not a poor, miserable wretch in the Tombs court to-morrow that could be condemned by a jury that did not agree on the verdict, and yet you expect us to give up our glorious Christianity to please these men who cannot agree on anything.

Ah, my friends, the church of Jesus Christ instead of falling back, is on the advance! I am certain it is on the advance. O Lord God, take Thy sword from Thy thigh and ride forth to the victory!

I am mightily encouraged because I find among other things that while this Christianity has been bombarded for centuries infidelity has not destroyed one church, or crippled one minister, or uprooted one verse of one chapter of all the Bible. The church all the time getting the victory, and the shot and shell of its enemies nearly exhausted.

I have been examining their ammunition lately. I have looked all through their cartridge boxes. They have not in the last twenty years advanced one new idea. They have utterly exhausted their ammunition in the battle against the church and against the Scriptures, while the sword of the Lord Almighty is as keen as it ever was. We are just getting our troops into line. They are coming up in companies, and in regiments, and in brigades, and you will hear a shout after awhile that will make the earth quake and the heavens ring with "Alleluia!" It will be this, "Forward, the whole line!"

And then I find another most encouraging thought in the fact that the secular printing press and pulpit seem harnessed in the same team for the proclamation of the gospel. Every Wall street banker to-morrow in New York, every State street banker to-morrow in Boston, every Third street banker to-morrow in Philadelphia, every banker in the United States, and every merchant will have in his pocket a treatise on Christianity, a call to repentence, ten, twenty or thirty passages of Scripture in the reports of session preached throughout these cities and throughout the land to-day. It will be so in Chicago, so in New Orleans, so in Charleston, so in Boston, so in Philadelphia, so everywhere.

I know the tract societies are doing a grand and glorious work, but I tell you there is no power on earth to-day equal to the fact that the American printing press is taking up the sermons which are preached to a few hundred or a few thousand people and on Monday morning and Monday evening, in the morning and evening papers, scattering that truth to the millions. What a thought it is! What an encouragement for every Christian man!

Besides that, have you noticed that during the past few years every one of the doctrines of the Bible came under discussion in the secular press? Do you not remember a few years ago, when every paper in the United States had an editorial on the subject, "Is There Such a Thing as Future Punishment?" It was the strangest thing that there should be a discussion in the secular papers on that subject, but every paper in the United States and in Christendom discussed, "Is There Such a Thing as Retribution?" I know there were small wits who made sport of the discussion, but there was not an intelligent man on earth who, as the result of that discussion, did not ask himself the question, "What is going to be my eternal destiny?" So it was in regard to Tyndall's prayer gauge.

About twelve years ago, you remember, the secular papers discussed that, and with just as much earnestness as the religious papers, and there was not a man in Christendom who did not ask himself the question: "Is there anything in prayer? May the creature impress the Creator?" Oh, what a mighty fact, what a glorious fact—the secular printing press and the pulpit of the church of Jesus Christ harnessed in the same team!

Then look at the international series of Sunday-school lessons. Do you know that every Sabbath, between 3 and 5 o'clock, there are 5,000,000 children studying the same lesson—a lesson prepared by the leading minds of the country and printed in the papers—and then these subjects are discussed and given over to the teachers, who give them over to the children? So, whereas, once, and within our memory, the children nibbled here and there at a story in the Bible, now they are taken through from Genesis to Revelation, and we shall have 5,000,000 children forestalled for Christianity. My soul is full of exultation. I feel as if I could shout—I will shout, "Alleluia, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

Then you notice a more significant fact, if you have talked with people on the subject, that they are getting dissatisfied with philosophy and science as a matter of comfort. They say it does not amount to anything when you have a dead child in the house. They will tell you, when they were sick and the door of the future seemed opening, the only comfort they could find was in the Gospel. People are having demonstrated all over the land that science and philosophy cannot solace the trouble and woes of the world, and they want some other religion, and they are taking Christianity, the only sympathetic religion that ever came into the world.

Now, there are some men who say they have never seen Christ crowned in the heart, and they do not believe it is ever done. There is a group of men who say they have never heard the voice of Christ; they have never heard the voice of God. They do not believe it ever transpired or was ever heard—that anything like it ever occurred. I point to 20,000,000 or 1,000,000 people who say, "Christ was crowned in our hearts' affections; we have seen Him and felt Him in our souls, and we have heard His voice; we have heard it in storm and darkness; we have heard it again and again." Whose testimony will you take? These men who say they have not heard the voice, have not seen the coronation, or will you take the thousands and millions of Christians who testify of what they saw with their own eyes and heard with their own ears?

Yonder is an aged Christian after fifty years' experience of the power of godliness in his soul. Ask this man whether, when he buried his dead, the religion of Jesus Christ was not a consolation. Ask him if through the long years of his pilgrimage the Lord ever forsook him. Ask him if, when he looks forward to the future, if he has not a peace and a joy, and a consolation the world cannot take away. Put this testimony of what he has seen and what he has felt opposite to the testimony of a man who says he has not seen anything on the subject or felt anything on the subject. Will you take the testimony of people who have not seen or people who have seen?

You say morphia puts one to sleep. You say in time of sickness it is very useful. I deny it. Morphia never puts anybody to sleep; it never alleviates pain. You ask me why I say that. I have never tried it. I never took it. I deny that morphia is any soothing to the nerves or any quiet in time of sickness. I deny that morphia ever put anybody to sleep, but here are twenty persons who say they have all felt the soothing effects of a physician's prescribing morphine. Whose testimony will you take? Those who took the medicine or my testimony, I never having taken the medicine? Here is the Gospel of Jesus Christ, an anodyne for all trouble, the mightiest medicine that ever came down to earth. Here is a man who says: "I don't believe in it. There is no power in it." Here are other people who say: "We have found out its power and know its soothing influence. It has cured us." Whose testimony will you take in regard to this healing medicine.

I feel that I have convinced every man in this house that it is utter folly to take the testimony of those who have never tried the Gospel of Jesus Christ in their own heart and life. We have tens of thousands of witnesses. I believe you are ready to take their testimony. Young man, do not be ashamed to be a friend of the Bible. Do not put your thumb in your vest, as young men sometimes do, and swagger about talking of the glorious light of the nineteenth century and of there being no need of a Bible. They have the light of nature in India and China and in all the dark places on earth. Did you ever hear that the light of nature gave them comfort for their trouble? They have lancets to cut and juggernauts to crush, but no comfort. Ah, my friends, you had better stop your skepticism. Suppose you are put in this crisis: Oh, father, your child is dying. What are you going to say to her?

Colonel Ethan Allen was a famous infidel in his day. His wife was a very consecrated woman. The mother instructed the daughter in the truths of Christianity. The daughter sickened and was about to die, and she said to her father: "Father, shall I take your instruction, or shall I take mother's instruction? I am going to die now. I must have this matter decided." That man who had been loud in his infidelity, said to his dying daughter, "My dear, you had better take your mother's religion." My advice is the same to you—oh, young man, you had better take your mother's religion. You know how it comforted her. You know what she said to you when she was dying. You had better take your mother's religion.

The sprinx, or bundle of reed pipes, is the prototype of the bagpipe.

IN A DOG NURSERY.

A QUEER BUT THRIVING BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

How Canines are Cared for While Their Owners Go Shopping--Treatment for the Ill--Baths and Manicure.

Day nurseries for dogs are recent innovations. They were wholly unknown until fashion prescribed pugs and poodles for street companions and parlor ornamentation. Over a dingy basement door on Wabash avenue near Hubbard Court there is the single word "Dogs." It is L. F. Whitman's dog nursery. Every pleasant morning carriages drive down the avenue and stop at the door. From each an elegantly dressed lady alights with a dog in her arms. Sometimes it is dressed in the height of fashion, with a blue-and-gold blanket and bells, and sometimes it wears only a silver collar. The lady trips down the steps and deposits her pet in one of the little wire cages which occupy one side of the room. Mrs. Whitman locks it in and promises four or five times that it will be well treated. When the lady has bid the poodle an affectionate farewell she goes on downtown to do her shopping. No checks are given out, because Mrs. Whitman has such a remarkable memory for dogs' faces that she can tell instantly if she has ever seen it before or known its owner. The wrinkles in a pug's nose are to her as much a distinguishing feature as is the color of eyes in men or women.

When the lady drives back Mrs. Whitman has Fido all ready to bark his mistress a glad salutation and sniff in her pockets for the chocolates which she has almost certainly bought for her pet. There are many women who could as well leave Fido at home, but they dislike being separated from him so long, or else they fear that he will get into a draught and catch cold, so they bring him down to the day nursery, where he is certain of good care.

Big dogs are also brought to the nursery every day, many by young sporting men, and on a busy day the little room presents a lively appearance. There are big dogs, little dogs and medium-sized dogs, black dogs and yellow dogs and dogs of no particular color. They are all well-bred animals, and each one of them insists on making it known by an exhibition of his best vocal efforts. Every one of the little wire cages occupied by the ladies' dogs is neatly lined with brussels carpet and fitted up to suit the tastes of the most fastidious of the canine species. The big dogs have comfortable quarters under the window. The walls of the room are covered with pictures of famous dogs, and there is a magnificently mounted St. Bernard in one window. Dog medicines and dog foods occuy the shelves on one side, and collars, blankets and the medals of many a bygone exhibition are strewn everywhere. It is a veritable dog paradise.

Mr. Whitman is a dog physician. He does nothing but treat canine diseases, and he is well paid for it, too. Dogs are brought to him with almost every conceivable disease, and he has his little bottle of medicine for every one. He says that dogs have to be treated just like men, only a good deal better. Indigestion and grip are the most prevalent troubles. A lady brought her pug to the nursery yesterday. His head lopped disconsolately to one side, and the lady's eyes were full of tears. She thought Fido would die. Mr. Whitman was not slow in diagnosing the case.

"Too much pie," he said.

The lady went away, and when she returns at the end of a week Fido will have been dieted and tonicked until he is as gay as ever.

Then there are hives, mange and all sorts of fever. Mr. Whitman lays his two fingers on the dog's nose and looks at its eyes and tells promptly what the matter is. He says he has treated dogs for nearly every human ailment but corns.

"They ought to be doctored," he says, "just as much as men, because they can't tell us how they are suffering. A dog knows as much as a good many men, anyway. I think they'd all be talking before now if they wern't afraid they'd be put to work."

The nursery is also a hair-cutting and manicuring establishment, and Mrs. Whitman has a complete dog bath house in the rear of the nursery. The ladies' pugs don't run around much, and their claws grow so long that they scratch themselves, and Mrs. Whitman has to trim and polish them off. It is a neat job and requires no little skill. The poodles are clipped as regularly as a man gets his hair cut. The dog is set up on a high stool, which serves as a barber's chair, and his shaggy hair is trimmed away. He usually enjoys it first-rate. After the job is finished he is treated to a genuine shampoo and he comes out feeling like a new dog. Some ladies have their poodles treated to a bath every week, and it costs exactly the same as a bath for a man. Most of the dogs object seriously to being soaped and scrubbed off, and it sometimes makes a lively fracas in the bath-rooms. Mrs. Whitman sometimes gives a Turkish bath, but she says she doesn't believe much in it. She thinks the effect is enervating.

One of the commonest and most ludicrously pitiful sights at the nursery is a dog with the toothache. Usually one eye is swelled to a perpetual wink, and the little fellow howls dismally with the pain. The doctor gets out his forceps and turns dog dentist. It is not an easy operation, but when the instrument is once firmly fastened to the tooth something comes.—Chicago Record.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Visual Telegraphy.

An inventor of this city is wrestling with the problem of visual telegraphy, Mr. N. S. Amstutz, of this city is confident that with a series of small mirrors, arranged with the proper appliances, one cannot only hear the person to whom he is talking over the telephone wire, but can receive a transmitted reflection of his face. Mr. Amstutz' work in making an instrument which will transmit a drawing by telegraph leads his friends to hope that he may be successful in his new attempt. Mr. Amstutz does not claim that he will be able to bring forth the invention, but he believes he has found a line of experiment which will enable some one, at at some time, to do so.—Cleveland Leader.

Found a $500,000 Treasure Box.

A few weeks ago a Spaniard named Francisco Perez arrived at Ameca, Mexico, from Spain. He had with him documents and drawings showing the location of hidden treasure amounting to $1,500,000 secreted a century or more ago by a band of brigands, all of whom were afterward killed or driven out of the country. Perez received exclusive permission to acquire whatever he might find, and has already had success, an iron box filled with gold coin and jewelry having been unearthed. The value of the contents of the box is placed at $500,000.

A Big Nugget of Silver.

Supt. Read sent down from the Diamond Company's mine last Monday a nugget of ore weighing 2,280 pounds, which was shipped Wednesday to the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco, and which is to represent Eureka County. The nugget is 3 feet 10 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches thick. It assays 82 per cent. in silver per ton, and 18 per cent. in lead. The nugget when quarried out in the mine was about double its present size, but was too large to haul up the shaft, and had to be broken.—Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel.

Montenegrin Priests.

Montenegro was one of the few countries where until recently clergymen wore the national costume and bore weapons. Prince Nicholas, however, has decided that the custom shall be discontinued, and has ordered the priests to adopt a clerical costume similar to that worn in other Greek Catholic countries.

Your wife can buy several articles for $1; you need $2 worth of mailable articles in the drug line; you mail the order to E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C., and save $1. Your wife is happy, your are, and so will Hall be. Free catalogue.

Coffee is so-called from first being brought to Europe from Caffa.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

In olden times the Egyptians had a cat cemetery which was considered sacred.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Greek sculptors often used eyes of glass or crystal in the faces of their statues.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cents. *Sold only in boxes.*

When the vote of a jury in Germany stands six to six the prisoner is acquited.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

Liverpool, Eng., has an electric elevated railroad.

Japanese Tooth Powder, Genuine.

A large box mailed for 10 cents. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

A silkworm's thread is one-thousandth of an inch thick.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

WHEN it comes to conversation the barber has the edge on us.—Galveston News.



After reading the following letters can any one longer doubt that a trustworthy remedy for that terribly fatal malady, consumption, has at last been found? If these letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them.

K. C. McLin, Esq., of Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va., whose portrait heads this article, writes: "When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I was very low with a cough and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles and now I do not look nor feel like the same man I was one year ago. People are astonished and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thankfully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery' would have resulted in my death."

Even when the predisposition to consumption is inherited, it may be cured, as verified by the following from a most truthful and much respected Canadian lady, Mrs. Thomas Vansicklin, of Brighton, Ont. She writes: "I have long felt it my duty to acknowledge to you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets' have done for me. They almost raised me from the grave. I had three brothers and one sister die of consumption and I was speedily following after them. I had severe cough, pain, copious expectoration and other alarming symptoms and my friends all thought I had but a few months to live. At that time I was persuaded to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the first bottle acted like magic. Of course, I continued on with the medicine and as a result I gained rapidly in strength. My friends were astonished. When I commenced the use of your medicines, six years ago, I weighed but 120 pounds and was sinking rapidly. I now weigh 135, and my health continues perfect."

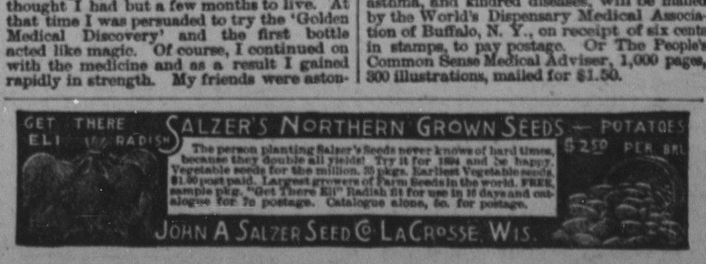
Mrs. Thos. Vansicklin

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

"Golden Medical Discovery" does not make fat people more corpulent, but for thin, pale, puny children, as well as for adults reduced in flesh, from any cause, it is the greatest flesh-builder known to medical science. Nasty cod liver oil and its "emulsions," are not to be compared with it in efficacy. It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the *solid flesh* and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

To brace up the entire system after the grip, pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases; to build up needed flesh and strength, and to restore health and vigor when you feel "run-down" and "used-up" the best thing in the world is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It promotes all the bodily functions, rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses, repairs, and invigorates *the entire system.*

A Treatise on Consumption, giving numerous testimonials with phototype, or half-tone, portraits of those cured, numerous references, also containing successful Home Treatment for chronic nasal catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, and kindred diseases, will be mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage. Or The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1,000 pages, 300 illustrations, mailed for $1.50.



THE ENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 29

THE JUDGESHIP.

The president judgeship is beginning to warm up. Republican members of the Bellefonte bar have signed a request to Judge Furst to consent to run for re-election. A similar request has been made by members of the Huntingdon bar. To both requests Judge Furst has sent a courteous reply consenting to be a candidate for re-election.

J. G. Love, Esq., has also taken the field to contest the nomination with Judge Furst.

Among Democrats there is not quite as much commotion as on the other side, possibly because the election of a Democrat is among the very doubtful things in a Republican district. In occasional groups the names of Fortney, Bower, Ellis Orvis and Spangler are discussed.

What the people want to avoid is the holding of special courts, bringing in outside judges to try cases in which the resident judge was concerned, which entails additional expense. This is avoided by electing a judge from outside the district, an in Schuylkill, Union, and some other districts.

All the lawyers above mentioned are concerned on one side or the other, in all the cases on the trial list, hence extra courts, extra judges and extra expense would follow. Judge Furst's ten years out of practice might be an exception, his old cases having been disposed of at special courts during his term.

It would be a wise provision if the consststution required that judges must be chosen from outside the district in which they are to serve; the law permits this but does not make it mandatory.

SOME one of our local millionaires sent Coxey a check for $1000 on Potters bank. That check is as good as a score of others received by Coxey, and will make a good cigar lighter.

BOGUES DOLLARS GOOD AS GENUINE.

Senator Sherman would like to know where the United States Government is at in case the private owners of silver conclude to go into the coinage business for themselves, and by coining forty-nine cents of silver undertake to pass it for a dollar of one hundred cents. To find out how things stand, he has introduced a resolution calling upon the judiciary committee to investigate and report whether the laws against counterfeiting coins are sufficient to secure conviction where the counterfeit coins are of the same weight and fineness as the genunie, the only difference being that the government stamp is forged.

Senator Sherman's solicitude on this subject is natural. Certainly the laws against counterfeiting never contemplated a condition under which counterfeiters could make a clear profit of one hundred per cent, by furnishing coins exactly like those issued by the government and possessing the same intrinsic value. They were designed to punish those who make and circulate debased coins, and the report that a private mint in Nebraska is making dollars of silver of standard fineness and full weight certainly justifies the Senate lawyers in trying to find out whether the existing law will cover this heretofore unknown application of the counterfeiters' art.

If the statute does not specifically cover this method of counterfeiting it will have to be amended. The attempt to inflict the penalty of the law for producing and circulating coins in all respects like the genuine by invoking the equities of the case must prove a failure, for if it is dishonesty for an individual to attempt to pass forty-nine cents worth of silver for a dollar it is equally dishonest for a government to do it. If the government is driven back to an honest financial basis in order to be able to protect its currency from being cunterfeited, it will prove a case in which dishonesty has wrought its own cure.—*Times.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

D. F. Houser and Sallie A. Wagner, both of Benner twp.

L. R. Lingle, of Milesburg, and Jennie B. Boal, of Centre Hall.

Howard H. Goss, of Spring township, and Minnie M. Bottorf, of Ferguson twp.

James S. Reish and Sadie Heckman, of Centre Hall.

Robert McClellan, of Potter township, and Ida Tressler, of Harris township.

C. H. Weston, of Tyrone, and Annie Meese, of Loveville.

D. F. Houser and Sadie G. Wagner, of Benner twp.

Wm. E. Beard, of Sparrows Point, Md., and Mattie I. Lucas, of Millheim.

Geo. T. Robinson, of Powelton, and Ida Dixen, of same place.

Andrew Beezer, of Benner twp., and Josephine Lucas, of Bellefonte.

Scott A. Walizer and Ida M. Crouse, of Rebersburg.

Edward A. Spitler and Minnie F. Weaver, of Snyder township, Blair county.

David W. Hummer, of Manheim, Lancaster county, and Roxie C. Myers, of Julian, Centre Co.

SHERIFF'S SALES!

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21st, 1894.

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 110 January Term 1894. Sci. Fasur Mortgage Anna T. Francine, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Albert P. Francine, deceased, vs. John T. Fowler. Description of Mortgaged Premises.

All those two tracts or parcels of land situate in the township of Taylor, in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, the one thereof, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of William B. Addleman survey, on the line of Richard Downing, thence by Addleman—now or formerly Lyon, Shorb & Co., and Ridgway and Budd—at the corner of Isaac Webb, north fifty degrees east two hundred and thirteen perches, thence by Isaac Webb—now or formerly Ridgway & Budd—south fifty degrees east three hundred and twenty perches, thence south fifty degrees west two hundred and thirteen perches to the Richard Downing, thence by the Richard Downing—now or formerly John T. Fowler—north fifty degrees west three hundred and twenty perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and one hundred and twenty-three perches, and known as the "Abner Webb" tract, and being the same premises which W. M. Loyn et. al., by deed dated the 25th day of May, 1877, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for the said county of Centre, in Deed Book "M," No. 2, page 437, etc., granted and conveyed to John T. Fowler; thereon erected a large two story dwelling, large bank barn, wagon sheds, corn cribs, slaughter house, pig pens, blacksmith shop, large poultry house, tool house, carpenter shop, one extra barn for young cattle and sheep, four large hay sheds, and other outbuildings.

ALSO

The other thereof being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at hickory and corner of the Samuel Downing tract of land, thence by said tract of land south fifty degrees east four hundred and fifty perches to a white oak, thence north fifty degrees east one hundred and sixty-three perches to a walnut, thence north fifty degrees west four hundred and fifty perches to a pine, thence south fifty degrees west one hundred and sixty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and seventy-four perches, and known as the "Richard Downing" tract, and being the same premises which George R. Shoenberger and wife, and John H. Shoenberger and wife, by deed dated the 27th day of June, 1873, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, in Deed Book "I," No. 2, page 308, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said John T. Fowler; thereon erected one large two story dwelling house, one pump house, one large bank barn, three large hay sheds, corn cribs and other outbuildings.

ALSO

No. 1. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine tree, thence north forty-six and one half (46 1-2) degrees west one hundred and eighty (180) perches to a post on plank road, thence along said plank road south fifty-five (55) degrees west one hundred and sixty-seven (167) perches to a post, thence along lands of John T. Fowler south forty nine degrees (49) degrees east one hundred and seventy-six (176) perches to a post, thence north fifty-two (52) degrees east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and seventy-three [173] acres and one hundred and twenty-three perches and allowance. Excepting and reserving out of said tract however lots numbers two (2), three [3], four (4), five [5], one hundred an forty (140) and one hundred and forty-one (141) in Buddville and also excepting and reserving the grounds and right of way conveyed to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company.

ALSO.

No. 2. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post in plank road a corner of Samuel Hoovers land, thence by Samuel Hoovers landand plank road north thirty-seven and one-half degrees east ninety-eight perches to post, thence north forty-eight and one-half degrees east seventy-five perches to post, thence by land in the name of Samel Irvin south forty-eight degrees east one hundred and thirty-four perches to stones, thence south thirty-eight degrees east seventy-one perches to stones, thence by land of Samuel Hoover south fifty-two degrees west one hundred and sixty-six perches to a pine, thence by land of John T. Fowler, north forty-six and one-half degrees west one hundred and eighty perches to post the place of beginning. Containing two hundred acres and fifty-nine perches and allowance, more or less, excepting and reserving out of said tract lots number thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety and ninety-one in Buddville. And also excepting and reserving the grounds and right of way conveyed to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company.

ALSO.

No. 3. Also all that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree on line of lands lately owned by J. S. Fink, deceased, thence south fifty seven degrees east one huhdred and two perches to post, thence by lands of Samuel Hoover north thirty three degrees east one hundred and fifteen perches to pine, thence south fifty-seven degrees east eight perches to post, thence north 33 degrees east one hundred and fifteen perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of John Beckwith north fifty-seven degrees west one hundred and ten perches to a post, thence south thirty-three degrees west two hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning, containing about one hundred and forty-one acres and seven perches be the same more or less.

ALSO.

No. 4. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Penna bounded and described as follows: Beginning on line of lands of J. S. Fink, deceased, forty-five perches distant (on a bearing of south fifty-seven degrees east) from the sugar tree named as the starting point of tract No. 4, thence south eighty-two degrees west twenty-five and five tenth perches to a post, thence nine degrees east five and eight tenth perches to post, thence south fifty-seven and one-half degrees east twenty-two perches to black oak, thence south forty one and one-half degrees east sixteen and three-tenth perches to a chestnut, thence south thirty-two and one-half degrees, east thirteen and six tenth perches to a pine stump, thence north twenty-eight degrees east thirty-one perches to a post, thence north fifty-seven degrees, west thirty two perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and eighty perches be the same more or less. Reserving ten acres and one hundred and thirth-five perches out of the last two described tracts heretofore sold to J. T. F. Beckwith.

ALSO.

No. 5. All that certain messuge tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine stump on public road, leading from plank road to intersecting mountain road corner of lands of John T. Fowler and heirs of Denis Reese, thence along lands of said heirs of Denis Reese south fifty-four and one-half degrees west twenty-five perches to post, thence along same south 39½ degrees east 81 2-10 perches to post, thence along same and public road aforesaid south 56 degrees east 74 perches to post, thence along land of Ridgway and Budd south 54 degrees west 63 7-10 perches to post, thence north 52 degrees, west 65 perches to post, thence south 48 degrees west one hundred and seventy five perches to post, thence along land of M. C. Walk north 21 deg. west 56 3-10 per. to post corner of land of Stewart & Lyon, thence along said land of Stewart & Lyon north 17 degrees west 17 perches to a post, thence north 32 1-2 degrees west 84 perches to post, thence along same north 33 ½ deg w 84 per to post, thence along land of George Walk, Ridgway & Budd north 51 3-4 degrees east 83 perches to a post, thence by same north 14¾ deg east 31 per to post thence by same north 89 1-2 degrees east 194 perches to post, thence by same north 18 1-2 degrees, east 29 perches to post on public road aforesaid, corner of lands of John T. Fowler, thence south 54 degrees east 10 5-10 perches to a black oak, thence along same south 41¼ degrees east, 16 3-10 perches to a chestnut, thence along same south 32¼ degrees east 13 6-10 perches to a pine stump, the place of beginning, containing 215 acres and 125 perches and allowance more or less.

ALSO.

No. 6. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of lands of John T. Fowler and M. C. Walk, thence along lands of said M. C. Walk north 21 degrees west 58 3-10 perches to post, thence north 48 degrees east 175 perches to post, thence along same south 52 degrees east 65 perches to post, thence along lands of Ridgway & Budd and John T. Fowler south 54 degrees west 199 perches to post the place of beginning, containing 74 acres and allowance more or less.

ALSO.

No. 7. All that certain messuge, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post cor. at public road and on line of land of John T. Fowler. Thence by land of said John T. Fowler south 53 degrees west 37 and 3 10 perches to stone corner; Thence north 46¾ degrees west 105 perches to a post; Thence by land of Stewart and Lyon north 53 degrees east 32 and 5-10 perches to a post at said public road. Thence by land of M. C. Walk south 48 degrees east 67 5-10 perches to a post. Thence south 56¼ degress east 38 and 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 22 acres and 46 perches. Less six acres sold to A. R. Price.

ALSO

No. 8. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Taylor township Centre county. Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine tree, thence by a survey in the name of Wm, Wilson north 64 degrees east 334 perches to post: Thence by a survey in the name of Jno. McCammond south 26 degrees east 194¾ perchases to stones. Thence south 64 degrees west 334 perches to a post: Thence by a survey in the name of Jos. Welch north 26 degrees west 194¾ perches to pine the place of beginning: Containing 350 acres. The above described tract being surveyed in the name of John Lamb.

ALSO

No. 9 All that certain tract or piece of land situated in Taylor township in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post thence south 66¾ east 133 rods to a post. Thence N. 41° E. 102 rods to a bush, thence N. 40° W. 100 rods to stones, thence 57 W. 150 rods to the place of beginning, containing 90 acres, 63 perches, net measure, being known as lot No. 19 on the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 10. All that certain tract of land situated in said township of Taylor in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a birch, thence north 78 east 58 perches to stones thence north 65 degrees east 28 perches to stones, thence N. 33 E. 27 perches to stones, thence N. 40 W. 124 rods to stones thence S. 57 degrees W. 100 rods to stones thence S. 40 E. 100 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 75 acres 20 perches, being lot No. 13 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 11. All that lot of ground situated in said township of Taylor bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones N. 33 E. 62 rods to post thence N. 47 E. 40 rods to white oak. Thence north 40 degrees west 80 rods to stones, thence south 57° west 116 rods to stone, thence south 40° east 124 rods to the place of beginning, containing 73 acres and 13 perches, net measure being known as lot No. 17 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 12. All that lot of ground situated in said township of Taylor bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones thence N. 54 E. 93¼ rods to stones, thence north 40° west 120 rods to stones, 50 W. 95 rods to stones, thence S. 40° east 110 rods to the place of beginning, containing 67 acres and 76 perches and being known as lot No. 14 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No 13 All that certain tract of la ndsituate in Taylor township in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows, beginning at stones thence N. 52 east 100 rods to stones thence north 40 west 103¾ rods to stones thence south 50 west 100 rods to stone thence south 40 east 100 rods to the place of beginning, containing 63 acres and 89 perches net measure and being known as lot No. H in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO.

No. 14. All that certain tract of land situate in Taylor township county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a C, O., thence by land of Isaac Sharer, No. 37½ west 60 rods to a post, thence by land of Sharer and Fleck south 34 west 80 rods to stones, thence by land of Fleck south 51½ west 20-5 rods to post, thence south 57½ east 3-8 rods to W. O., thence south 56 east 40.5 perches to a post, thence north 34 east 62.8 rods to C. O., containing 25 acres and 37 perches net measure, No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 15. All that certain messuge tenement and tract of land situate in said Taylor township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at W. O., thence by Blowers land north 56 east 137.1 rods to post, thence by land now or late of C. Sharer south 14¼ east 75.7 rods to C. O., thence by same south 63 east 48-2, thence south 47, west 102 rods to stone, thence by land of John Shivery north 57½ west 150.7 rods to the place of beginning, containing 98 acres and 88 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 16. All that certain tract of land located in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: North 44¼ east 102 rods to a post, thence south 34, west 59.5 rods to a stone, thence south 51½ west 20.5 rods to a post, thence north 57¼ west 12 rods to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres 111 perches, net measure,

ALSO.

No. 17. All that certain tract of land situated in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a red oak bush, thence by land of C. Sharrer, No. 56 east 79 rods to stones by hickory, thence by same north 33 east 121 rods to post, then e by same south 78 east 20.5 rods to a post, thence by land of Daniel Moore, south 6, west 84.4 rods to dogwood, thence by la d of C. Sharrer north 85½ west 58 rods to pitch pine, thence by same north 41 degrees, west 39 rods to the place of beginning containing 31 acres net measure.

ALSO.

No. 18 All that certain tract of landlocated in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows, beginning at a red oak bush, thence by land owned by C. Sharrer south 41 east 41 rods to a pitch pine, thence by same south 85½ east 57.2 rods to a dogwood, thence south 50¾ east 16.2 rods to a chestnut, thence by land of Isaac Sharrer, south 39 west 40 rods to a post, thence south 34 west 21.5 rods to a post thence north 63 west 49 2 rods to C. O., thence north 14¾ west 79.6 rods to a post thence north 56 east 3.7 rods to the place of beginning containing 25 acres and 97 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 19. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in Liberty township, Centre county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence south 55 degrees, west 11.5 perches to the edge of the east bank of Marsh Creek, thence along the left bank of said Marsh Creek a south easterly and north easterly direction, following the courses and distances of said creek almost twenty-three perches to a post, thence north twenty-five degrees west fifteen and one-half perches to the place of beginning containing almost one hundred and forty-three perches more or less. No buildings.

ALSO,

No. 20. All that certain tract or piece of land located in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence along lands of John T. Fowler south 86¼ degrees west 15 rods to a hemlock, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol, north 87 degrees west 61 perches to stones, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol south 27¼ west 41 perches to a hickory, thence along land of Joseph Bechtol south 67¾ west 11 perches to stones, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol north 26 degrees west 80 perches to a post, thence along public road north 57¼ east 17 rods to a post, thence along said road south 71½ east 30 rods to a post, thence along said road north 83¼ east 42 rods to a post, thence along said road south 30 degrees east 43 perches to a post, thence along said road south 58½ east 18 perches to a post, thence along said road south 46¼ east 13 perches to a post, thence along said road south 87½ east 16 rods to a post, thence along said road south 70 east 14 perches to place of beginning containing 24 acres and 70 perches, net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 21. Also all that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Henry Sharrer and Isaac Sharrer, on the east by lands of Clement Beckwith and Susan Woodal on the south by land of Jacob Van Pool and Isaac Moore, and on the west by lands of Henry Sharrer. Containing one hundred and thirty-six acres more or less thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, spring house, and other outbuildings. Being known as the Christ Shorer farm.

ALSO.

No. 22. All that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence along mountain road north 27 east 59.6 to a post, thence along land of John T. Fowler south 53¼ west 54.5 rods to stones, thence along same south 39 east 26.6 rods to the place of beginning, containing 84 perches, net measure.

ALSO.

No 23 All that certain tract ofl and located in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Brginning at stones, thence by lands of John T. Fowler, north 53¼ east 101 rods to stone, thence south 39 east 26.6 rods to stone, thence along mountain road south 27¾ west 39.6 rods to stones, thence south 32 degrees west 8 rods to stone, thence south 19½ west 27.5 rods to stones, thence south 28 west 25 rods to stones, thence south 35 west 4 rods to stones, thence by land of John T. Fowler north 39 west 76.6 rods to stones the place of beginning, containing 32 acres and 149 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No 24 Those four lots of ground located in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in said village of Buddville, each being 64 feet in width, fronting on Main Avenue and extending back 166 feet to Plummer's alley

On lot No. 4 is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable.

ALSO.

No 25 Those two certain lots of ground situated in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace, in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots Nos. 140 and 141, each lot being 60 feet wide, fronting on Railroad street and extending back 53 feet to Thompson street on lot No. 140 there is a two-story frame dwelling house. No buildings on lot No. 141.

ALSO.

No. 26 All those four certain lots of ground situated in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, and 41, each lot having 64 feet fronting on Main Avenue and extending back 166 feet to Penn alley. On lot No. 40 there is a two story frame dwelling house.

ALSO.

No. 27. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as the Ames & Shaffer tract, containing one hundred and fifty acres.

ALSO.

No. 28 All that portion of a certain tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Joseph Downing, which lies in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Blair county line, thence along the old plank road north east about 40 perches, thence along same north east 12 perches, thence along same north 45½ east 10 perches, thence by same north 39½ east 20 perches, thence along same north 51 east 27½ perches, thence by land of William Lyon and Company in right of Samuel Downing south 46¾ east 154.5 perches to stones, thence by land of the Huntingdon Furnace Company south 53 west to the Blair county line, thence along said Blair county line north 64 1-2 west crossing the B. E. V. R. R. to an elm tree, thence by said line east to the place of beginning containing 82 acres and 23 perches.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John T. Fowler.

ALSO

All that messuage or town lot known and designated as lot No. 25 in Wm. P. Fisher's third extension of Unionville borough. Bounded on the north by Apple street, on the west by lot No. 27, and on the east by an alley, being 60 feet by 120 feet.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John C. Rumberger.

ALSO

All that messuage or dwelling house and lot of land thereto belonging situate, lying and being in the borough of Howard, county and state aforesaid, described as follows: Beginning at a post on Walnut street, thence by lots of Moore and Weber south 43 degrees west 183¼ feet to a stone, thence by land of said John McElwaine south 55 east 63.4 feet to a stone, thence by land or lot of Christopher Schenck north 54 degrees east 183¼ feet to a post on Walnut street, thence along said street north 55 degrees west 63.4 feet to the place of beginning, containing one-fourth of an acre, net measure, the same being a part of a larger tract, the title of which became vested in the said party of the first part, by a Deed of conveyance from James Gordon and Mary his wife, dated the 27th of June, 1862, which being recorded in the office for recording in the office for recording of Deeds in the County of Centre, Deed Book F No. 2, Page 242.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of T. J. Moore and Jacob C. Smith.

ALSO

All the two following described messuages or tracts of land situate in the township of Ferguson, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: One tract thereof beginning at a post on line of land of Jacob Neidigh, and being also a corner lot No. 10 now owned by James Snyder, William Gardner, thence by same, south 56 degrees west 95 perches to post, thence by same, north 28¾ degrees west 82 perches to post, thence by land of Shorb Stewart & Co., north 59¾ degrees east 49 perches to corner of lot of Daniel Stoner, thence south 28¾ degrees east 10 perches to post, thence north 59¾ degrees east 40 perches to line of land of Jacob Neidigh, thence by same, south 32¾ degrees east 66 perches to the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 154 perches net measure.

ALSO

The other tract thereof, adjoining the above described tract, and beginning at a post, corner of lot No. 22, sold to James and Charles Smith, and lot No 10, sold to Abraham Pifer and Benjamin Fahr, now owned and occupied by William Gardner, and James Snyder, thence by same lot and lots No. 11 and 12 sold to Alfred Hoy and Samuel Sharer respectively south 56 degrees west 102¾ perches to post, thence by lot No. 25 sold to George Custeborder, north 34 degrees, west 180 perches to post. on land of Shorb Stewart & Co. in right of John Baker, thence by same, north 56 degrees, east 119 perches, thence by same south 28¾ degrees east, 98 perches to post, thence by said lot No. 23, being the first above described land herein conveyed and recited above, south 26 degrees, east 84 perches to the beginning, containing 124 acres and 94 perches net measure, and marked to the plan of lots of land of Shorb Stewart & Co. as lot No. 24.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David W. Shivery.

ALSO.

A tract of land situate in Union township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of H. W. Hoover and George Hoover, east by lands of George L. Peters, Henry W. Hoover and Patterson Holt, on the south by Alexander Edmiston and lands late of Joseph Green and on the west by lands of Thomas Parsons containing 125 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry W. Hoover, et, al.

ALSO.

Levy to be attached to execution in case of William Harper vs. John T. Fowler.

All that certain messuge, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Taylor, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pine tree, thence north 46 1-2 degrees west 180 perches to post at plank road, thence along said plank road south 55 degrees west 167 perches to post, thence along land of John T. Fowler south 49 degrees east 178 perches to post, thence north 52 degrees east 157 perches to the place of beginning, containing 173 acres and 123 perches and allowance, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, in the warrantee name of William Mahaffey, bounded on the north and east by lands of James I. DeLong, on the south by lands of Joseph Bechdel, and on the west by lands of John T. Fowler, containing 33 acres more or less. No improvements.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by lands of Joseph Bechdel, on the north by land of William Singer's estate, and on the east by lands of John T. Fowler, containing 37 acres more or less. No improvements.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John T. Fowler.

ALSO

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Patton township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; Beunded on the north by land of C. H. Kephart; on the east by public road; on the south by public road; and on the west by land of Daniel Stine, containing one acre, be the same more or less. Having thereon erected a small dwelling house and outbuildings.

ALSO

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Patton Township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by land of C. H. Kephart; on the east by public road; on the south by public road and on the west by land of Daniel Stine, containing one acre, be the same more or less. Having thereon erected a small dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Enoch Hugg.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by Church street, on the east and south by lot of Penns Valley Banking Company, and on the west by an alley, containing about one-eighth of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by Church street, on the east by an alley, on the south by land of Mrs. F. O. Bairfoot, on the west by land of Jerry Miller, containing one lot, or quarter of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a double two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, boundrd and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north and east by lands of Dr. W. A. Jacobs, on the south by lands of Frank Arney, on the west by Water street, containing one half acre, more or less. Thereon erected a one and one-half story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by lot of William Floray, on the east by an alley, on the south by John Fleck's lot, on the west by Pennsylvania avenue, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less. No buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Wolf.

ALSO

All that certain messuage and tenement and tract or piece of ground situated in the village of Centre Hall, Pa., in the township of Potter aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on Main street, in said village, the northeast corner of Dr. P. D. Neff, thence north along said street (30) feet to a post, thence west along other lands of the said parties of the first part (46) feet to stone, thence south along other lands of same (30) feet to a post, thence east along lot of Dr. D. P. Neff, aforesaid, (46) feet to Main street, the place of beginning, thereon erected a two story double frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. W. McCormick, Administrator, etc.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff, Bellefonte, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examained, passed and filed of record in the Registers office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday the 25th day of April, A. D., 1894, for allowance and confirmation,

1 The first and final account of W. L. Hicks, Executor of etc., of Sarah J Beck, late of Taylor township, deceased.

2 The account of William Decker, administrator of etc., of Margaret Decker, late of Walker township, deceased.

3 The account of Wm. B. Mingle, adminis trator of etc., of Clara Tobias, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.

4 The final account of Wm. Irwin, Executor of etc., of H. Elizabeth Holmes, late of Marion township, deceased.

5 The final account of Wm. Irwin Executor of etc., of Mary Holmes, late of Marion township, deceased.

6 The first and final account of C. W. White Administrator of etc., of John White, late of Howard township, deceased.

7 The first and final account of W. H. Musser, Guardian of Fannie B. Gregg, minor child of Theo. Gregg, late of Boggs township, deceased.

8 The first and final account of Nancy Sankey, Administratrix of &c., of Jeremiah Sankey, late of Philipsburg boro., deceased.

9 The first and partial account of Henry Walkey, Administrator of etc., of Samuel Walkey, late of Walker township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John W. Beckwith, administrator of &c., of Leah Herdsman, late of Houtzdale, decd.

11 The first and final account of John Williams, Administrator of etc., of Jesse Williams late of Huston township, deceased.

12 The first and final account of Annie M. Tibbens, Administratrix of etc., of Michael Tibbens, late of Gregg township, deceased.

13. The account of M. C. Weaver, guardian of Jennie W., Minnie T., and John H. Eckenroth, minor children of Henry Eckenroth, late of Spring township, dec'd.

14. The account of Rachael Lannen, administratrix of, &c., of John Lannen, late of Union township, dec'd.

15. The first and partial account of Catherine P. Brew, administratrix of, &c., of S. A. Brew, late of Bellefonte boro, dec'd.

16. First and final account of M. L. Rishel administrator of &c., of Sarah Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

17. First and final account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of, &c., of Catherine Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

18. First and final account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of, &c., of Eve Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

19. First and final account of John Pemberton, administrator of, &c., of Maggie F. Pemberton, late of College township, dec'd.

20. The account of Jacob Emerick, administrator of, &c., of Christina Krader, late of Penn township, dec'd.

21. The first and final account of John McGhee, administrator of, &c., of Samuel P. Bechdol, late of Liberty township, dec'd.

22. The first and final account of A. A. Dale, Trustee to sell real estate of Lucy Ann Eckley, late of Huston township, dec'd.

23. The first and final account of J. J. Tressler and J. S. Dauberman, administrators of, &c of Sarah Tressler, late of College twp., dec'd.

24. The first and final account of John Dale, administrator d. b. c. t. a. of, &c., of Martin Houser, late of Harris (now College) township, dec'd.

25. The first and final account of W. P. Fisher, executor of, &c., of Albina Hicklen, late of Union township, dec'd.

G. W. RUMBERGER,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon Thos. F. Riley and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, and the 23rd day of April, 1894, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recoguizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1894 and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independenc of the United States.

JNO. P. CONDO.
Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of William Bradford, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. F. BRADFORD, Executor,
Centre Hall, Pa.

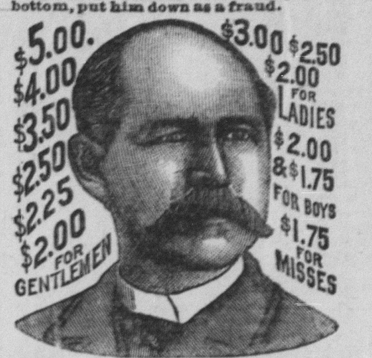
march1-6t

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.
mar22-4m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTamentary on the estate of Michael Ulrich, dec'd, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
D. L. KERR,
Executor,
mar22-6t Centre Hill.

STUDY GERMAN WITH 'GERMANIA.'—A MAGAZINE FOR THE STUDY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Highly recommended by eminent professors of German and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist students of German and to interest them in their pursuit."
Subscription Price $2.00. Single Copies 20 Cts.
jan11-3m GERMANIA, MANCHESTER, N. H.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below.
Catalogue free upon application. Address,
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

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COBURN.

The Remains of Thomas Eisenhuth Interred at Aaronsburg.

Miss Martha Allen at this writing is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. William Burd, son of David Burd, who was taken sick with pneumonia while visiting at the home of Lewis Snavely, has so far recovered that he was removed to his home on Monday.

Our team of marksmen, composed of G. R. Stover, T. B. Everett, John Hoffa, W. H. Harter and A. M. Harter went to Rebersburg on Saturday afternoon to shoot a match with a local team of that place, at Blue rock. The contest was a close one with a small gain in favor of our team.

An inventory of the goods in the store of W. H. Meyer was taken last week, and possession taken thereof by his brother T. F. Meyer on last Friday. He having moved to this place from Linden Hall on last Tuesday.

It is rumored that some person from Bellefonte has rented the store room on the corner, formerly occupied by Durham Bros. and that the same will be used for a pool room.

The roving propensity of the animal vulgarly called the hog, was well illustrated one night last week by some of Luther Guisewite's pork leaving his meat vessel in his grain house and getting into somebody else's meat vessel or smokehouse.

The cold snap of the last few days has put an end to the farmer's plowing for the time being. The old maxim "If March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion is being verified.

The remains of Mrs. Thomas Eisenhuth, who was living with her husband and three children at Lindale, Union county, were brought to this place on Friday evening on the train, and interred at Aaronsburg on Saturday forenoon. Mrs. Eisenhuth was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Kerstetter, of this place, her father having preceded her to the grave about three years ago, as well as two sisters some years before that. She was a consistent member of the Evangelical church of this place. She died of that dread disease consumption, at the age of twenty-eight years. Mother and one son are all that are left of the Kerstetter family.

Mrs. Moyer, wife of George J. Moyer, of this place, died very suddenly on Monday forenoon about ten o'clock. She was apparently in good health and was doing the work about the house, when all at once she fell over and was in death's cold and icy embrace. She leaves a husband and six children, all grown, to mourn their loss.

FARMERS MILLS.

Wm. Rishel Fell from a Threshing Floor Breaking a Leg.

Prof. W. A. Brown and family of Howard, arrived here last week and are occupying the house vacated by James Beck.

Jacob Neidig, of Woodward, was a pleasant caller in this vicinity recently.

James Holloway, of Aaronsburg, is again traveling through this section with Brumgard's large gray.

The funeral of Katie Foreman was largely attended Monday.

William Rishel had the misfortune of breaking his right leg above the ankle, by falling from above the threshing floor in Samuel Frederick's barn.

Fine Timber Land.

Among the few tracts of pine timber land in Pennsylvania which still remain undisturbed to show the magnificence of the primeval forest are 2700 acres in Polk township, Jefferson county. It is estimated that 57,000,000 feet of pine lumber of fine quality can be obtained from this tract, besides a considerable quantity of hemlock and oak. The lands belong to Pittsburg parties, and their appraised value is $317,000. If the owners of timber land in Pennsylvania had for many years past taxed their ingenuity in devising ways to make money they could hardly have hit upon any plan to make it faster than by simply holding on to their trees and growing rich with their growth.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and for a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist on having it. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Death of C. S. McOmber.

Charles S. McOmber, proprietor of the Ward House, at Tyrone, and one of the bestknown hotel men throughout Central Pennsylvania, died early on Saturday morning, after an illness extending over many months, from a complication of diseases.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nocotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,

22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.



A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter, Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive but for an invaluable remedy she would have had that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but she received no benefit from them. The first of last August she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 106 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no money could procure for our daughter the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her.

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. R. H. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

SALVATION OIL

TRADE MARK

Has made many friends. Why? Because it is the best and cheapest liniment sold. It kills pain!

SALVATION OIL is sold by all dealers for 25c

Substitutes are mostly cheap imitations of good articles. Don't take them. Insist on getting SALVATION OIL, or you will be disappointed.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumaism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ills: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right today and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggsti.

The Millheim P. O. Robbers Get Away by Stealing a Horse and Buggy.

The fellows who robbed the Millheim post office Monday night, made their escape by stealing Wm. Weaver's horse, at the mill north of Millheim, and young King's buggy, and drove to Lock Haven, where the horse and buggy were left and taken up by the chief of police.

The amount stolen amounts to near $500.

WE EXPECT

Your Spring and Summer Trade in Clothing, not because it is us, but because we know and can prove to you that our Prices and Goods when compared with others--

MERIT IT :

GIVE US A CALL AND WE WILL PLEASE YOU.

Faubles, - - Bellefonte.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY !

Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods are now in, consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, the finest selections of Dress Goods ever displayed in this valley, Boots and Shoes, etc. These goods are first-class, and everything of this seasons production. We are offering all our goods at low prices and are

AT OUR OLD TRICKS!

That of selling the best of everything in our store at prices that dont suit our competitors, but please the buyers immensely.

HARPER & KREAMER, - CENTRE HALL.

We are offering most valuable and useful Premiums. Did you get a Card? Ask for one.

I AM NOW A

MAN!

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1892.

"I was troubled with emissions and varicocele, and had been sexually weak for seven years. During the last four years I tried every remedy that was sold and got no relief for any of my troubles until I took CALTHOS—it cured and restored me and I am now a man."

(Extract from one of thousands of letters received by us.)



AS HE WAS. AS HE IS.

We will send you the marvelous French preparation CALTHOS *free*, by sealed mail, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will

STOP All Discharges and Emissions,

CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, and

RESTORE Lost Vigor.

Use it & pay if satisfied.

Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, O.

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Charges Most Reasonable.

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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ABS. HARTER,
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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. {CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING;} These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years Ample facilities for Music, vocal and insrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week. June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

Going to Buy a Watch?

If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with

Non-pull-out BOWS.



Here's the Idea:

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendent (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendent, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade mark. It cannot be had with any other kind.

Send a postal for a watch case opener to the famous Boss Filled Case makers.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect December 31, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7.20 p. m., Washington at 8.37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Ralston and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 55		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

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THE NEWS.

Another Mormon colony has been established in Chihuahua, Mexico.——Mrs. Maria Herring and her husband, Jacob Herring, died within a few hours of each other of grip in Westwood, Md.——The British steamer Lake Ontario collided with the schooner Mabel W. Woolford, of Gloucester, and cut her in two.——It is reported that Marcus Hanlon, chief special agent of the Treasury, will succeed Colonel L. M. Montgomery, who has been transferred to Europe. ——A letter from Capt. E.T. Ryder, an American, now at Bluefields, stated that the lives of Americans were saved by the landing of the British troops at Bluefields.——Anthony McLean became involed in an altercation with Edward Lautherborn and Teddy Middleton, in Danville, N. Y., and was struck over the head several times with clubs, and his recovery is doubtful.——Fred Borneman shot and killed Cashier Herrick, of the San Francisco Savings Bank, for refusing to pay his money.

A bill has been introduced at Albany to allow the Pennsylvania Railroad to enter New York city.——Thomas Higgins, the Chicago murderer, who objects to being hanged on the same scaffold with Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, was refused at Ottowa, Ill., a supersedeas by the Supreme Court.——While a boatload of persons living in Patzecuaro, Mexico, were crossing Patzecuaro Lake, the boat sprung aleak, and before help could be given or the shore could be reached, six of the eighteen people in the boat were drowned. The drowned were all young women.——At Reading, Pa., While Mrs. Henry M. Hoffman was looking at the face of her dead husband in the coffin, she fell and expired.——Wild Bill Buckworth, a noted Indian scout, has become insane at Omaha as the result of injuries received during the Spotted Tail War, thirty years ago.——Two or three persons were injured by an explosion of gas at Aurora, Ill.

The big five-story mill building at Hale-thorpe and Huntingdon streets, in the heart of Philadelphia's mill district, owned by G. Rumphs & Bro., manufacturers of bed quilts was destroyed by fire.——George Gregory and George Beers, farmers, living in Easton, Ct., captured Geaton, a New York thief, who had looted their premises.——Walter Joyce, an Irishman, who was found in the street in Portland, Me., almost unconscious, and who appeared to have been drugged, complained to the police that he had been robbed of $1,700. He said he was preparing to return to Ireland, and took all the money he had, $1,700, and started to board the steamship Vancouver.——The sudden death of Alexander J. McDonald in Fall River, Mass., drove his two sons, Daniel and Frank insane. ——A syndicate from New York has made an offer for the purchase of the Standard Steel Casting Company's works at Thurlow, Pa. ——The Jersey Central ferryboats Communipaw and Fanwood collided near the Slip, foot of Liberty street, New York. The Communipaw was coming from the Jersey shore and was crowded with people. No one was hurt.

A wholesale poisoning occurred at Hillsboro, Ind. The family and help of Dr. Hays were all taken violently sick after eating canned chicken. George Busby, a colored hired hand, is dead, and Dr. Hays and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rivers, are not expected to recover.——Boston bankers and the Philadelphia Board of Trade appealed to the President to veto the Seigniorage bill. ——The remains of Leander Simoneau, the ex-mayor and ex-register of deeds of Saginaw, Mich., who disappeared suddenly the night of January 20 last, were discovered about ten miles down the river by two boys who were catching driftwood.——The mutilated remains of Susie Martin, a little girl of twelve years, were found in the cellar of a dilapidated New York rookery.——Fire destroyed J. L. Helling's barrel factory, in Philadelphia, and Franconi's riding school and stable, next door. The fire burned fiercely, and a number of adjacent houses were badly scorched. Loss estimated at $30,000; partly insured.——Mrs. Kate Terry, the English barmaid who secured a divorce from a burglar and married a millionaire planter, died in New York.——The bodies of John Reed, aged twenty, and Etta Shaw, aged nineteen, were found hanging to a limb of a tree, at Rosehill, Iowa, the couple having committed suicide. No cause is known for the act.

Ex-Attorney General D. P. Pride, of Idaho, died at Boise, after a lingering illness. General Pride was a protege and private secretary of Senator Hale, of Maine. Senator Hale secured him the position of register of the Land Office in Boise in 1883. In 1884 he was appointed territorial secretary by President Arthur, and in 1885 he was confirmed first attorney general of Idaho. He was the first grand commander of the Knights of Pythias of Idaho.——Dr. J. A. Howser, of Indianapolis, announced that he was about closing negotiations with Ex-Queen Liliuokalani for a lecture tour.——The Republican congressional executive committee, Second Congressional district, after a two days' session at Knoxville, Tenn., declared Hon. J. C. Houk, present incumbent, the Republican nominee. ——Frances Moinoskey, a discharged domestic, was arrested in St. Antonio, Tex., on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Rosa Brown and her son, George.——Thomas P. Tuit, aged forty-five years, who lives at Fort Lee, N. J., has been arrested on a charge of having stolen $15,522.52 from the city treasury of Detroit, Mich. Tuit was defeated in the recent election, and it was subsequently found that the books had been falsified by Tuit to cover up his crime. Tuit was known in Detroit as Honest Tom.

SIX YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED

Twelve of a Party of Eighteen Escape from a Sinking Boat.

While a boat load of persons living in Patzecuaro, Mex., were crossing Patzecuaro Lake, the boat sprung a leak and before help could be given or the shore reached, six of the eighteen persons taking passage were drowned. The drowned were all young women.

An unknown person placed a bomb at the door of the house of Manager Sharp, of the Wellington mine, in British Columbia. The bomb did some damage to the building, but no one was hurt.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

The Aged Hungarian Patriot Passes Away Peacefully.

A REMARLABLE CAREER.

After the Failure to Secure Liberty for His Native Country He Visited America, and Was Everywhere Received with Remarkable Enthusiasm.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, died at Turin, aged ninety-two years. He had been gradually failing for several weeks past, and his friends had made a last effort to have his citizenship restored by the Hungarian Unterhaus, but the bill was recently postponed until after the Easter holidays. Kossuth had refused to accept amnesty for his participation in the revolution of 1848.

In the death of Kossuth Hungary lose as devoted son, the most effective and famous leader she has ever had. It is indirectly due to his efforts that she is now possessed in her own name of solid rights and privileges under the duel system of empire known as Austria-Hungary.

For many years past he had lived in complete retirement, his name only having been occasionally mentionen in some newspaper paragraph. Upon the close of his active career he resided in London, but finally took up his permanent abode in Turin, where his masterful knowledge of foreign languages enabled him, up to the age of four score, to eke out a livelihood. As a youth in his native land his fervid imagination found an intense charm in picturing for Hungary a fairer fate than that he beheld her compelled to submit to under the wretched old Austrian tyranny, and, upon reaching his majority, he began actively to work in order that one day the picture might become a reality. An earnest student, and an indefatigable, eloquent denouncer of the then prevailing system, he enrolled himself in the international corps of revolutionary leaders who initiated the outbreak of the various revolutions of 1848 that set the continent ablaze with excitement and war. The people of France, Italy, Germany and Austria rose to arms; in the last-named country the chief trouble was due to the uprising of the Hungarians, led by Kossuth, and of the Lombard-Venetians, instigated by Mazzini. In the heroic struggle of his countrymen for independence Kossuth kept at the front and spared no effort that could in any way contribute to their success, and his gallantry and enthusiasm constituted the main reliance. The fight from the offsett was a desperate one. Hungary having but scant resources and means, and finding itself overwhelmed by threatening and eagerly active armies of both Russia and Austria, despite the utmost ardor and efforts of the raw levies of the little country, it came to a speedy end. The failure, however, was a military one for Hungary, which came out of the conflict morally triumphant before the world. Kossuth escaped the clutches of the Austrian soldiers and police and at once undertook to champion the cause of Hungarian independence in foreign countries, especially in the United States. The United States placed the man-of-war Mississippi at his service to bring him to this country, but after visiting Gibraltar, Lisbon and Southampton he embarked on the steamship Humboldt at the latter place and arrived in New York December 5, 1851.

After his withdrawal from public life, and Hungary had gained liberal institutions, Kossuth was allowed the liberty by the Vienna government to return to his native land; but, faithful to his ideal of absolute independence, he firmly declined to accept the offer, and never returned under the imperial flag.

THE DENVER WAR OVER.

Governor Waite Agrees to Submit to the Supreme Court.

Gov. Davis H. Waite, Governor of Colorado, agreed to submit the controversy between himself and the old police and fire board to the Supreme Court, and the military forces assembled were dispersed. The old members of the board, Jackson Orr and D. J. Martin, whom the Governor removed on the alleged ground that they had protected gambling-houses, will remain in office until the question whether they or S. D. Barnes and Dennis Mullins, whom the Governor appointed in their places, are the legal commissioners. The removed commissioners resisted the Governor's efforts to oust them on the ground that he acted from motives of political expediency rather than upon the moral grounds assigned. The Governor called out the militia to enforce the removal of the members whom he sought to displace and the removed commissioners fortified themselves in the city hall with the police force, deputy sheriffs and firemen, all armed. The militia were drawn up in a line of battle in front of the city hall, but no shots were fired. While the situation looked most threatening, Governor Waite called on General McCook, at Fort Logan, near Denver, for the assistance of the United States troops under his command. General McCook went to Denver with his men, but confined his action to the preservation of order. Governor Waite had expected the United States troops to aid him in enforcing his view of the law. On learning from General McCook in a personal interview that the General held that he as a United States Army officer had no right to take part in the controversy, the Governor withdrew his request for United States troops. General McCook telegraphed a report of his action to Washington and received orders from the Secretary of War authorizing him to use the United States troops only for the protection of the government's property, unless it is represented to him by the Governor that the State authorities are unable to suppress the insurgents.

Camille Sivori, a celebrated violinist of half a century ago, died recently in Genoa in the 80th year of his age. When a child he was an infant prodigy as a violinist. The reason assigned for this was that he was born shortly after his mother had attended with intense delight one of Paganini's concerts in Genoa.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

78TH DAY.—There was no important business transacted in the Senate, the entire day being consumed in the consideration of the bills on the calendar. The Senate received from the President a message in regard to the occupation of Bluefields, Nicaragua and also a message relative to Hawaiian affairs.

79TH DAY.—The Tariff bill was fairly launched on its way in the Senate, Mr. Voorhees, the chairman of the Finance Committee, reporting it to the Senate, and giving notice that on April 2 he would move to take it up for consideration. The rest of the day was taken up by Senator George, of Mississippi, in a discussion of the legal aspects of the Hawaiian question, defending the action of the President.

80TH DAY.—When the session of the Senate was opened, the chaplain prayed for the recovery of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia. The day's proceedings were very tame and uninteresting, being confined chiefly to the passage of unimportant bills. At 2 o'clock the Senate took up the unfinished business, which was a bill to simplify the form of deeds of conveyance and trust, and releases of land in the District of Columbia, and after debating it for an hour without result, went into executive session.

81ST DAY.—The bill for the purchase of a sight for a new government printing office consumed nearly the whole morning hour in the Senate, and, much to the surprise of nearly everybody, an amendment providing for the purchase of what is known as the "Mahone site" was passed. Notice of a motion to reconsider the order was given. Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the charges of "simulation" of United States coins or the private coining of standard silver dollars, but it went over under objection.

81TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

House.

78TH DAY.—The House did not complete the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but Chairman Sayers, by the exercise of masterly diplomacy, succeeded in effecting an arrangement which will bring it to a final vote before three o'clock on Tuesday. Most of the day was spent in discussion of the item appropriating $75,000 for the Missouri River.

79TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed by the House without division. The O'Neill-Joy contested-election case was called up, but the Republicans raised the question of consideration against it, and then declined to vote. The roll-call showed but 154 Democratic members present. A resolution was adopted revoking leaves of absence, and the House adjourned over until Thursday.

80TH DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

81ST DAY.—The House spent the entire day in filibustering over the O'Neill-Joy contested election case, from the St. Louis district. The report of the Committee on Elections is in favor of unseating Mr. Joy.

81ST DAY.—The House was in session, notwithstanding the fact that it was Good Friday. The Democrats were again without a quorum, and the attempt to consider the O'Neill-Joy contested election case was abandoned until next week. The unanimous report of the Elections Committee in the Wheatley-Cobb case confirming the title of the sitting member to his seat, was adopted, and the Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed practically without debate.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Seventy-two mosquito netting weavers employed in the Adams' Mill at Patterson, N. J., struck for an increase in pay.

The Chase Woolen Mills at Elmville, Conn., has resumed work after being shut down for six months. Wages have been reduced 20 per cent.

The striking ribbon weavers of Patterson, N. J., rejected the manufacturers' schedule. They sent it back to the manufacturers' committee.

All the trolley car hands at Steinway, L. I., have gone on a strike. Assistant Superintent Cosgrove was shot and badly wounded. More trouble is feared.

All of the 3.0 operatives at the Merrimack Woolen Mills, Lowell, Mass., went out on a strike as a result of a reduction in wages ranging from 12 to 45 per cent.

The dyers employed in the Weidman Dye Works at Patterson, N. J., struck. Before they left the premises the firm granted the increase and the men returned to work.

The corset factory of Roth and Goldsmith, at Norwalk, Conn., employing 700 girls, will hereafter run on full time with full force. The factory has been partly closed for weeks.

The Savannah cotton mills posted notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, the spinners quit work. The reduction may close the mill, throwing one hundred operatives out of employment.

One of the large coal operators from the Jackson, O., district, stated the 4,000 miners will return to work on Monday under the old contract. Ohio Southern Railroad officials have received similar information.

District Master Workman Carey, Knights of Labor, said in regard to rumors that Canadian Knights of Labor might secede: "There is no foundation for the report. There is not the least dissatisfaction with Sovereign."

The Eastlake Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Nottingham lace, at Philadelphia, resumed on full time. The mill has recently been rebuilt, having been destroyed by fire. About 100 persons are given employment.

THE TARIFF REVENUES.

Estimates of the Amount Which Will Be Raised by the Bill.

The estimates of the amount of revenue which the tariff bill as reported to the Senate will produce show that the total amount will be about $381,000,000. This is a reduction of between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 from the estimates on the first bill reported to the committee. The principal reduction is made in the internal revenue part of the bill through the restoration of the present tax rates on domestic cigars and cigarettes, which amount to a loss of over $10,000,000.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, who was the chief mover of the caucus of Democratic Senators, thinks the tariff bill as reported from the committee will now pass the Senate, but that the Senate amendments will be materially changed by the House and in conference before the bill is finally agreed upon. He thinks it will be debated about two months in the Senate, that there will be some minor changes, but the bill will pass substantially as it now stands. There will be a fight against the income tax feature, and against the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties, but he thinks both will be retained in the bill.

TORNADO'S WORK.

Details of the Damage in Northern Texas.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

Several Towns Reported to Have Been Swept Away—The Damage in the Vicinity of New Orleans Not so Great—A Big Elevator Partly Wrecked.

Storms which swept over Northern Texas Sunday and Sunday night are unparalleled in severity. The death roll will reach 20 and the list of injured over 100. At Emory, the county seat of Rainer county, the tornado knocked the town nearly out of existence. There were many other towns visited and badly damaged. Mayor Berry has called on Dallas citizens for contributions to relieve the sufferers, many of whom have been ruined and mourn the loss of members of their families. Sunday night an electric storm, followed by a miniature deluge of rain fell upon Dallas and all the counties roundabout. No breaks in any of the railroads have as yet been reported, but it is nearly certain many will occur.

Nacogdoches, Texas.—A tornado traversed a wide scope of this country. Rain has been falling in sheets so that communication with the stricken section has been suspended and only meagre details are obtainable. Every house in the Whitaker colony was blown away and several occupants badly hurt. In the Grimes neighborhood, nine miles north of here there is not a house left intact. Dr. Grimes was killed and his wife, who was confined to her bed, received fatal injuries. Her baby, a few days old, escaped injury. A cyclone began operations two miles east of here, wrecking all the houses in the McGuiston mill settlement. The corpse of a young lady who died Sunday night was mangled beyond recognition. Several inmates of the House were fatally injured. Jake Ballinger, a blind man, was killed by flying timbers.

Relief parties have been organized to go from here. It is reported that Hilland, in Bell county, and Bartlett, in Williamson county, were wiped out, but no authentic news is yet obtainable from these places, as the wires are down.

Lufkin, Texas.—About 9 o'clock a destructive cyclone struck this section and laid bare everything in its path. About a dozen farmhouses within three miles of this place were completely demolished and a number of people escaped with their lives. The path of the storm was nearly a mile wide. Again the cyclone struck the edge of town and three houses were wrecked. Several persons were seriously injured, but none fatally. It is reported that a house was blown down and a man killed at Emporia.

The actual damage to property and stock in this vicinity will reach many thousand dollars.

New Orleans.—The storm, which in this city amounted to a gale, struck the Texas and Pacific elevator at West Wego, just opposite the Exposition grounds, and played havoc with it, ruining the system of conveyors, and doing a good deal of damage to valuable machinery. The loss will reach $20,000, and the elevator will be rendered useless for a month or more. There was slight damage done along the river front by the storm.

CABLE SPARKS.

The St. Lawrence river below Quebec is free of ice.

Messages in plain language for Rio de Janeiro will now be accepted.

The Baring debt to the Bank of England has been reduced to £3,557,667.

The condition of Louis Kossuth is worse. He is suffering from pneumonia and its ravishes are extending.

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce urges the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures for the British empire.

Among the measures proposed to meet the heavy deficit in the French budget is a progressive income tax based upon the amount of tax paid.

The Reichstag voted 4,000,000 marks for the erection of a monument to Emperor William I, but rejected a credit of 1,200,000 marks for a new warship.

A bill calling a constitutional convention for the Hawaiian Islands in May has been approved by the council of the provisional government. The members will be chosen by popular vote of supporters of the government.

Mayor Villeneuve, of Montreal, has received during the past week, several threatening letters promising to blow up the City Hall and his private residence with dynamite bombs and signed by supposed anarchists.

Particulars of the surrender of the insurgent fleet at Rio were given by Minister Thompson in a cablegram to Secretary Gresham. All the officers of the fleet escaped to sea on a French steamer and the ships were deserted during the bombardment.

A dynamite bomb was exploded inside the chief entrance of the Church of La Madeleine Paris. The man who carried the bomb was killed by the explosion and a number of others were severely injured. But slight damage was done to the church.

Further trouble is feared in Samoa, where the natives will adopt a course of passive resistance to the government by refusing to pay taxes or otherwise to conform to its decrees, trusting that the government will not be powerful enough to inforce its orders.

AGED COUPLE MURDERED.

Killed, Robbed and the House Fired to Conceal the Crime.

Twenty miles from Elbe, Ala., Antonio Thomas and wife, a wealthy couple, resided alone. A few days ago the house was found in ashes. Near the door the charred bones of the old man were found. Where the bed had stood were the burned remains of his wife. A close examination indicated that the old couple had been murdered while they slept, their money stolen and the house fired.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY.

He Further Points Out the Ambiguities That Alarmed Hawaii.

The President transmitted to Congress the following additional Hawaiian correspondence. It is the final correspondence arising out of the request made by President Dole of Minister Willis for a specific declaration as to whether or not the United States would use force to effect the Queen's restoration.

MR. DOLE'S POSITION.

"It would give me great satisfaction to close the correspondence at this point, but there are matters in your communication which require brief explanation for the sake of a clear understanding of some points.

"It has not been my desire in any of my letters in this correspondence to charge the United States with intending to use force against this government, but rather to show that the withholding by the United States of its intentions on that point, taken with other circumstances more or less expensive of unfriendliness to this Government, had produced the unfortunate state of affairs that was brought to your attention as a reason why such information should not be longer withheld.

"The first part of Minister Thurston's interview with Secretary Gresham quoted by you on pages 8 and 9 of your letter, standing alone, permits the construction which you have given to it. But taken with the rest of the interview, as reported in my letter of specifications, must I submit be considered as having been rendered somewhat problematical in meaning by the Secretary's refusal in the latter part of the interview to answer Mr. Thurston's direct question whether or not the United States intended to use force.

WILLIS' REMARKS.

"In your reference to paragraph 12 of the letter of specifications you say 'you expressed your satisfaction and approval of what occurred.' Permit me to say in fuller explanation of the interview in question that I expressed my satisfaction with your assurances that you did not mean to give the impression that you had any intention of exercising authority inconsistent with that of the Hawaiian Government. This assurance referred solely to your reported remarks published in the Hawaiian Star, November 16, as follows: 'Until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interests of humanity,' etc. My satisfaction was with temporary relief afforded by your assurance that until the time should arrive for you to carrry out your instructions you had no intension of exercising authority inconsistent with that of the Hawaiian Government. I was still in the dark as to your instructions and as to your plans for carrying them out when the time should arrive; and my anxiety was not lessened by the natural implication of your words, that your interest in the peace and good order of the community was limited to the period before the time for carrying out your instructions should arrive."

President Dole pointed out other ambiguous remarks made by Minister Willis that led the Provisional Government to fear force and concludes as follows:—

"In closing I beg to assure you that I have never intended to put upon your excellency the sole responsibility for the matters under discussion as the correspondence will show and to assure you of my sincere appreciation of the friendly nature of your reply to my letter of specifications and to join with you in the expressed hope that there may be a speedy and honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all pending questions.

"With renewed assurances, etc.,

SANFORD B. DOLE."

GOLD FOUND IN GEORGIA.

Professor Clark Thinks He Has Discovered De Soto's Mine.

W. C. Padget, a sawmill man operating a mill in the mountains northeast of Elijay, Ga., has accidentally discovered some interesting relics in the way of stone mortars and other implements which he thought had been used in mining. Ancient excavations further lent color to this supposition. Mr. Padget secured the services of Professor Clark, an old mining engineer, to prospect the place. In one of the excavations they discovered the spur of a quartz vein, which they went down for a bit. It proved better than they had dreamed. They found gold sticking in the quartz in plenty visible to the naked eye. Professor Clark said:

"It is a valuable find beyond doubt. I believe it to be the exact spot where De Soto and his followers located and mined for gold and silver 300 years ago. There is evidence to prove this. The remains of a large fort, the old excavations, some of which have trees growing in them 200 years old, the cooking utensils, mortars and other relics hewn from the solid soapstone, all these prove conclusively the site of an ancient mine. As to the mineral deposit there are seven well defined veins.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Queen Victoria has about forty pet dogs. Her greatest favorites are collies.

Emperor William likes good whisky. He recently ordered 150 bottles from this country.

M. Francais, the noted French landscape painter, now in his 80th year, has been spending whole days in the open air at Cannes, painting a great canvass representing a view of that city.

Sarah Bernhardt recently invited 900 of the Students' Association to witness one of her performances at the Theatre Montparnasse, Paris. They occupied the entire lower floor of the theatre.

Mr. Gladstone is very orderly in his habits and does only one thing at a time. In fact, from what his daughter, Mrs. Drew, says he works pretty much like a mechanic in his literary labors.

Lidonia Chadwick is the name of a young English Protestant girl who was recently received into the Catholic Church at the Cathedral of San Marcos, in Madrid, Spain. The young king Alfonso XIII acted as her sponsor. The convert is to be educated at the expense of the young monarch, who presented her with a costly bracelet.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

Harrity's candidates for Surveyor of the Port at Pittsburg and twelve Presidential postmasters were appointed after a visit of Messrs. Harrity and Hensel to the White House.

John Saunders shot and killed Mike Boshock and a 2-year-old son of Philip Hindershot and seriously wounded Mrs. Saunders, the murderer's wife.

Judge Yerkes, at Doylestown, sentenced Wallace Burt, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Rightley, to be hanged.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania met in Harrisburg and decided upon a plan of campaign.

The jury in the case of the city of Wilkes-Barre vs. ex-Banker F. V. Bockafellow's bondsmen, brought in a verdict in favor of the city for $51,735.

W. H. Fronfield filed reasons at Media in support of his motion for a new trial for John G. Smedley, convicted of burning the Black Horse Hotel barn.

The trial of James Bell, colored, for the murder of Ellen Miller, his white mistress, at Steelton, was begun at Harrisburg.

The coroner's jury which investigated the lynching of Robert Puryear, near Stroudsburg, returned a verdict that he was hanged by persons unknown to the jury.

John G. Smedley, who is on trial at Media charged with incendiarism and arson, took the stand in his defense, but did not create a favorable impression. The case was given to the jury with instructions to return a sealed verdict.

The Auditors of Schuylkill county have notified the County Commissioners not to honor the County Controller's warrants, claiming that he is not an officer of the county.

The long contest of Miss Ida East for permission to be registered as a law student in Cumberland county was decided in her favor by Judge Sadler.

Another body was taken out of the Gaylord mine and three or four others are in sight of the workers.

Suit was begun by the city of Wilkes-Barre to recover $51,000 from the bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Bockafellow.

The four youths who stole $2,500 from the dwelling of Peter Diehms, at Allentown, were arrested in New York and all but about $100 was recovered.

Judge Clayton revoked his approval of the Sharon Hill Tax Collector's bond at Media and granted service of injunction papers on Messrs. Arnold and Smith.

Governor Pattison made a congratulatory address at the session of the Central Methodist Conference at Harrisburg Committee work was considered.

The jury in the Media arson case found Smedley guilty on one indictment and acquitted him on the eight other indictments.

Benjamin Good refused to leave the Lancaster court room when remanded and was only subdued after a desperate fight.

Manager Mosley, of a Scranton lace mill, was arrested for violating the contract labor law.

Unemployed Americans routed a force of Italians hired for road-building at Altoona and threatened trouble if they are not first chosen.

The Phillipsburg miners agreed to accept reduced wages pending arrangements for a general strike.

The proceedings against the Riverside Board of education were quashed at Pittsburg.

An investigation by the Court of the Puryear lynching at Stroudsburg and legal proceedings are expected.

A. J. Woodworth, a Chester commercial man, died from a bursted blood vessel while coughing in Allentown.

Andrew Bocher was mysteriously murdered at Plains, Luzerne County.

Central Pennsylvania Conference defeated the proposition to accord laymen and ministers equal representation in the General Conference.

Ex-Congressman Washington Townsend died at his home in West Chester, aged 32 years.

Nine of the Apollo strikers were convicted at Kittanning of assault and battery and unlawful assembly.

Two women shoplifters recently victimized several Easton storekeepers. Most of the goods stolen were recovered in New York.

Five thousand people attended the Eisteddfod, at Wilkes Barre. The Big prize of $600 was won by the Wilkes-Barre chorus of 200 women.

DISACTERS AND CASUALTIES

By a collision on the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Capelton, Quebec, two train men were killed and five injured.

James Cornell, an engineer, and three of his children were killed by the explosion of a sawmill boiler, 12 miles from Dresden, Ontario.

Lightning struck a buggy in which Charles Thomson and his wife were driving, near Damascus, Alabama, and both persons were killed.

The Pickwick Club building, in New Orleans, was completely destroyed by fire; loss, $170,000. Many valuable works of art were saved.

A tornado in the Cherokee Strip, north of Stillwater, destroyed over a dozen houses and did much other damage. One person was killed and several injured.

An east-bound passenger train on the Oregon Short line went into the ditch near Mountain Home, Oregon, causing the death of the fireman, mail clerk and three tramps.

Arthur L. Reese, chief electrician of the Maryland Steel Company, in Baltimore, was accidentally killed while preparing some electrical apparatus he was to use in a lecture on electricity.

A passenger train on the Central Railroad of Vermont was wrecked by a fall of rock in a deep cut, near Brown's Mills, Vermont. The engineer, Patrick McKinney, was killed.

Advices from Rio Grande City, Texas, indicate that the prolonged drought has caused great destruction in that region. Women and children are said to be starving, and water is selling at 12 1-2 cents per gallon.

IN THE TEMPLE OF WISDOM.

"Give me thy dreams," she said, and I
With empty hands and very poor
Watched my fair flowery vision die
Upon the temple's marble floor.

"Give joy," she cried. I let joy go,
I saw with cold, unclouded eyes
The crimson of the sunset glow
Across the disenchanted skies.

"Give me thy youth," she said. I gave,
And, sudden clouded, died the sun,
And on the green mound of a grave
Fell the slow raindrops, one by one.

"Give love," she cried. I gave that, too,
"Give beauty." Beauty sighed and fled.
For what on earth should beauty do
When love, who was her life, was dead?

She took the balm of innocent tears
To hiss upon her altar coal,
She took the hopes of all my years,
And at the last she took my soul.

With heart made empty of delight
And hands that held no more fair things,
I questioned her, "What shall requite
The savor of my offerings?"

"The gods," she said, "with generous hand
Give guerdon for thy gifts of cost;
Wisdom is thine to understand
The worth of all that thou hath lost."
—[London Athenæum.

The Western Express.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"I love her, mother," said Guion Esterhall.

He was not, in a general way, much of a talker. Consequently, when he spoke, his words had the weight of sense and rarity. But Mrs. Esterhall, the fine old lady who sat erect before the clear, sea-coal fire, was too much excited to consider all this.

"The wife of my son, Guion," said she, "should be a lady, born and bred—not one of those girls who have had to fight the world until all gentleness, grace and unselfishness is ground out of them. No, I can never give my consent!"

The young man smiled slightly.

"Mother," said he, "the diamond itself hardly possesses its true financial value until the facets are ground with much friction."

"Humph!" said Mrs. Esterhall. "No one is talking of diamonds."

"I may bring her to see you mother?"

Mrs. Esterhall shook her head.

"I have no desire to receive her," said she. "But, Guy, here are the tickets for Henry Irving to-night. Carrie Chippendale has promised to accompany me—of course, you will be on hand at half-past seven to be our escort!"

"If you wish it, mother."

The old lady smiled to herself when Guion was gone.

"A little management," she thought, "a little judicious firmness, and Guy will get over this boyish fancy of his. The idea of a shop-girl for my daughter-in-law—for Mrs. Guion Esterhall! I think the lad must have taken leave of his senses!"

And in her secret heart she rejoiced with an exceeding great rejoicing when Miss Chippendale arrived that evening, in a pale-blue moire gown, with a glittering necklace around her perfect white throat, and a bunch of hot-house roses in her corsage.

"If we are to have a private box," said Miss Chippendale, buttoning the seventeenth button of her glove, "one may as well go in full dress, don't you know?"

"My dear, you are looking lovely," said Mrs. Esterhall, approvingly.

Miss Chippendale was a sort of human camellia japonica—fair, graceful and serene—with big, expressionless blue eyes, cherry-red lips, flax-gold hair, drawn in fluffy crimps over her forehead, and an unchanging society-smile perpetually hovering around her lips. She had been highly educated, and she was destined by her parents to make a brilliant match. The Chippendales belonged to the aristocracy—that is to say, they had never done any work and had always spent a great deal of money. And Mrs. Esterhall had decided that Carrie Chippendale was the very wife for her son.

If only she could convert Guion to the same opinion.

Guion Esterhall was exceedingly courteous to Miss Chippendale that evening, but not a whit more so than he was to his own mother. The old lady was somewhat disappointed.

"But never mind," she said to herself, "one must have patience."

She went shopping the next day, to match a shade of Berlin wool, to buy some lace flounces and to decide on new portieres for her drawing-room at Esterhall Manor. At one or two o'clock she experienced, not hunger, but a ladylike sensation that "tired nature" needed some sort of "sweet restoration."

"I will go into Maricotta's," she thought.

Maricotta's was full, as it generally was at that time of day; but presently the old lady succeeded in obtaining a seat in a curtained angle, where the waiter took her order for a chicken-salad and a cup of tea. Just then she heard a clear, low voice on the other side of the drapery, as a party settled themselves at a reserved table—Miss Chippendale's soft, well-modulated tones.

"Oh, yes, Irving was very fine," said Carrie. "Oysters, please—a box-stew for one and fritters for two and three cups of Vienna chocolate, nicely frothed, waiter—But all the same, I nearly died of ennui. The old lady is the most dreadful bore you ever knew, and Guy is a regular prig. Handsome, you know, and very talented, of course; but one don't want to be on full-dress parade as to one's brains the whole time. He isn't half as nice as Freddie Fortune—only poor Fred hasn't a cent to bless himself with, and papa looks thunderclouds at me whenever he calls. But once I'm married, it—"

A chorus of well-bred giggling interrupted Carrie's words. Mrs. Esterhall rose hurriedly from her seat, grasped her gloves and eyeglasses and made all haste out of the restaurant. When the waiter came with the chicken-salad and the tea, he found his customer gone. The unconscious Miss Chippendale and her friends enjoyed their Vienna chocolate and oyster fritters very much indeed.

Mrs. Esterhall decided to return to the manor at once. Carrie Chippendale's graceful treachery had affected her more than she had deemed possible; and, leaving a hastily written note to explain to Guion that she had altered her plans, she took the late express, which reached Clevedon Junction at nine, there connecting with a branch train for Esterhall Station. She was traveling alone, as her maid remained to pack up the last things and follow her the next day.

There had been a heavy snow-fall, the night had settled down dark and tempestuous, and the train was running behind time. At last it came to a full stop. Mrs. Esterhall started from a doze and looked anxiously around her.

"Ten o'clock!" some one said, consulting a watch. "Why, conductor, we are due at Clevedon at five minutes before nine!"

"Yes, I know, sir," spoke the official, "but the road is all blocked, and the Western express is overdue at this point. We're waiting here for the signal to move on."

"And what's to keep us from waiting all night?" petulantly inquired the old gentleman.

"Nothing sir—unless the Western Express is heard from."

Mrs. Esterhall began to be a little frightened.

"Conductor," said she, "is there any danger of a collision?"

"No, ma'am—not as long as we're on this side of the switch."

"Isn't there a dining car attached to this train?"

"No, ma'am—this isn't the through express, but I hope we shall not be detained here much longer," the conductor cheerfully added.

Slowly the minutes dragged themselves by, gradually lengthening into hours. The passengers gathered in knots and whispered. One or two of the more adventurous spirits got out, peered into the darkness, flecked only by the driving snow, and then got in again, with the customary uncomplimentary comments on the railway management. Mrs. Esterhall was nervous and unaccustomed to travel alone. She began to cry softly behind her veil.

"Ah," she thought, "if ever I live to get safe home again, I'll stay there. I'll never tempt Providence more, on these night roads."

Across the aisle two young girls were seated—the one pale-faced and rather plain, as Mrs. Esterhall had already noticed by the light of the cluster of lamps under which they were seated; the other a brilliant young brunette with soft hazel eyes, peachy cheeks and wavy dark-brown hair, brushed carelessly back from a low, broad forehead. Presently the latter rose, and coming to Mrs. Esterhall's side, asked in a soft, sympathetic voice:

"Are you ill, madam?"

"N-no," stammered the old lady, quite forgetful of her society dignity. "Only I am so faint and weary. I expected to dine at home long before this hour, and I took almost nothing to eat—before I started."

"I have some nice, home made chicken sandwiches in my bag," suggested the pretty girl. "My aunt insisted on my taking them, although I dined heartily before leaving home, and I have a little alcohol lamp with every convenience for making a cup of good, strong tea as well. If you will allow me to prepare it for you—"

Mrs. Esterhall was a genuine tea-maniac. A new brightness came into her eyes at this suggestion.

"You are very kind," said she. "But you will want it yourself?"

"No," smiled the girl. "I don't care for tea. But my kind old aunt would put the things in. Now I am glad that she did so."

In five minutes, Mrs. Esterhall had eaten and drunk, and felt infinitely refreshed. How it happened, she did not pause to question herself, but she presently found herself reclining comfortably, with her head on a pillow improvised out of the folded blanket shawl that belonged to the young girl; and, mingled with her drowsy reflections, came the soft, low murmdrs of the sweet-faced brunette, who had changed her seat and that of her companion to the one directly back of Mrs. Esterhall, and was talking almost in a whisper.

"No, I am not going back; and I do not intend to communicate my address to any one."

"Not even to him?"

"No, not even to him."

"But he loves you, dear."

"Yes; and that is the very reason I am determined to create no dissension between him and his friends. Perhaps he will forget me."

"He will never do that."

"But at least I shall feel that I have done my duty," said the hazel-eyed girl, firmly. "I shall love *him* to the end of his days, but I shall not have ruined his future."

"And all this," cried the companion, "out of deference to the whims of an old woman whom you have never seen!"

"Out of deference to *his* mother, Alice," gently corrected the first speaker.

"What a quixotic notion!" dreamily mused Mrs. Esterhall. "But she has an excellent idea of duty, this dark-eyed little girl!"

"That is *you*, all over, Effie!" said the friend. "You are always effacing yourself in favor of some one else. Here you are giving all your tea and sandwiches to a person you have never heard of, abandoning your seat to a poor little woman with a crying baby, because it is a trifle nearer the stove, and, to cap everything, giving up the man you love and who loves you, because—"

"Because it is my duty," said Effie. "Please, Alice, don't let us discuss the matter any longer. It is because I love Guy that I am willing to sacrifice everything for his sake."

"Guy! Bless my soul! Guy!" thought Mrs. Esterhall, sitting suddenly up. "But, of course, there are other Guys than mine in the world."

Just then there was a tremble of the frozen ground under them, a roar and rush of lighted cars past them.

"The Western Express at last!" shouted the choleric old gentleman, bobbing up in his seat like an india-rubber ball.

"All abo-o-ard!" bawled the conductor, with a twitch at the bell-rope; and on moved the train at last, creaking and groaning like some monster serpent in pain. Mrs. Esterhall leaned over the back of the seat, toward the hazel-eyed girl.

"My dear," said she, between the throbs of the engine, "is it Guion Esterhall that you are speaking of?"

The girl started and colored. She could not repress a cry of surprise.

"Yes? I thought so. Come over here and sit by me. I am his mother, and I want to talk to you."

It was two o'clock in the morning when they reached Esterhall Station, but the covered sleigh was waiting for them, with hot soap-stone foot-warmers and about half a ton of fur robes and wrappings. And Effie Dallis stepped into the luxurious conveyance with Mrs. Esterhall, for the old lady had insisted on taking Effie home with her to the manor.

"She is such a contrast in every way to that selfish, cold-hearted Chippendale girl," said Mrs. Esterhall. "I'll telegraph to Guion at once. Really, it does seem as if there was a special Providence in our train being kept so long waiting for the Western Express to pass."

As if there is not a "special Providence" in everything that happens in this world of ours!—[The Ledger.

STRANGE THINGS DO HAPPEN.

Was This a Coincidence, or was it Something Still Stranger.

What is the explanation of it? The facts are attested by several reliable persons.

One of the most prominent railroad men in the State and receiver for a great corporation was a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel. This was but a day or two ago. While he was at the hotel his son and daughter came to take dinner with him. That evening he went to Mr. Paul Gores, the clerk, and said, "Charge me with two extra dinners."

Mr. Gores knew the daughter was at the hotel, but he had not seen the son, and for some reason supposed that a girl friend of the daughter had been the third person who took dinner at the hotel. There is a rule of the house that the name of every guest must be entered on the register. So Mr. Gores opened the book to put down two names. He just wrote the name of Miss———, the daughter. Then he thought for a moment and wrote below it "Miss Warburton, Cleveland." Of course Warburton was not the name he wrote, and Cleveland was not the town, but they will do just as well, and in every other particular the story as told will be exactly true to the facts. He didn't know why he wrote "Miss Warburton, Cleveland." He simply "thought up" a fictitious name and put it on the register, as he had often done before.

Next day when the guest came to pay his bill the cashier looked up the account and said: "You have been here three days and there are two extra dinners charged—one for your daughter and one for Miss Warburton."

"Miss Warburton?"

"Yes, Miss Warburton of Cleveland. Is there something wrong?"

"Two extra dinners is all right, but there's something wrong. How did that name get on the register?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"Well, I have a certain reason for asking, and I wish you would look it up."

So the clerks were questioned, and Mr. Gores said he wrote down the name.

"But how did you happen to get that name and that address?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. I wrote the first thing that came into my head."

"That's the most extraordinary thing I ever heard in all my life."

They did not venture to ask questions, but he told them any way. "Miss Warburton of Cleveland was a dear friend of my daughter. She died about three years ago under very sad circumstances. When my son and daughter were with me at dinner the other evening we were talking of her, and I dare say my son and daughter, whom I left up in the parlor, were talking of her at the very moment that name was written. I'm sure I didn't mention her name in the hearing of any clerk."

"No," said Mr. Gores. "It just came to me."

Then they fell to wondering whether it was simply an unexplainable coincidence or a beautiful case of thought transference.—[Chicago Record.

Sheboygan, Wis., is the Evergreen City; most of its trees are cedars.

HIS FAMOUS FRIEND.

An Anecdote of the Late George W. Childs.

We walked about the renovated Ledger building as we chatted, looking at the improvements, when suddenly we came upon Mr. George W. C. Drexel in close conversation with a visitor. Mr. Childs's eyes opened wide as they rested on the pair, and he whispered:

"Here is an interesting character. Let me introduce you."

The visitor rose as we approached and greeted Mr. Childs cordially. He was a fine looking fellow, of good height, sparely built, but sinewy, strong and lithe. He stood straight as an arrow, with shoulders well back and the air of a Life Guardsman at "attention." His hair was brown and cut with military precision; his eyes—as well as I could see them—were of a steel gray-blue and very penetrating, and impressed me with his coolness and nerve. His complexion was pink and ruddy, like that of a man accustomed to plain diet and an out-of-door life where the sun does not shine often and the climate is mild and somewhat damp. He wore no whiskers, but a close-cropped brown mustache. His dress was very simple and in good taste, and he wore a long ulster of modern cut. His hand, which shook mine, was soft but firm.

We had a few minutes' conversation before going on, and as Mr. Childs and I passed into the next room I remarked:

"Mr. Bidwell is a very agreeable man."

"Yes, indeed," answered Mr. Childs, "a highly accomplished man. He speaks several languages and is a clever writer."

"Then it is as an author that I probably recall him," said I. "His name is perfectly familiar to me, but I cannot now complete the association in my mind."

Mr. Childs chuckled.

"Perhaps I can help you out," he suggested. "Bidwell was the most brilliant forger the world probably ever knew. He victimized the Bank of England to the extent of nearly $5,000,000 and spent fourteen years it a British prison to pay for it. Oh, he is a good citizen now," he added, as he noted the look of astonishment which involuntarily crossed my face. "He was given a ticket-of-leave in response to the earnest intercession of a number of persons who believed that he had learned his lesson and that a man of his parts ought to be turning his powers to some proper use outside. I don't know that I should want to include him in the same category with the eminent divines and statesmen and generals whom we have been talking of to-day, but he belongs to the class of legitimate celebrities; he has done his one thing better than anybody else ever did it. If he had accomplished a success equal in degree, but for the promotion of some noble end, he would to-day rank among the great men of the age."—[Kate Field's Washington.

Post Office Supplies.

All the supplies required by the 65,000 post offices in this country are furnished from Washington. These post offices require six tons of stationery every working day. They consume 25,000 pounds of jute wrapping twine every week. This twine comes in balls, and, according to contract, each ball has four inches of string sticking out of its middle. Thus employes are induced to start unwrapping from that end. Formerly they were as apt as not to begin with the wrong extremity, winding up with a tangle, so that a quarter of each ball on an average was wasted.

The 65,000 post offices use up 100 reams of manila paper blanks every day. One of these is put on the outside of every package of letters sent out from post officers, bearing the name of the sending post office, date, &c. Half a million lead pencils are consumed annually in Uncle Sam's postal service, as well as 7,200 quarts of mucilage, 1,500 quarts of ink, 10,000 pounds of rubber bands and 12,000 gross of pens. The pens alone cost $5,000 every twelve month. For making postmarks 28,000 ink pads and 30,000 pounds of stamping ink per annum are required. Six million cords are used every year for register letter receipts. Weighing scales for mail are an expense to the government of $9,000 every year, 200 a week being needed to replace those which are worn out, broken, or burned out with post offices.—[Washington Star.

A Terrapin Farm.

There is a terrapin farm near Mobile, Ala., said T. E. Swift, of Mobile. There are but two of these farms in the United States, the other being in Maryland. The farm is surrounded by a high fence, and canals are cut through it with narrow ridges of land between. Every terrapin that is caught off the coast is taken there, and fishermen are constantly kept at work hunting for them.

The ends of the canals are so secured that it is impossible for the terrapin to escape, and they breed as rapidly on the farm as they do in their native haunts. Several thousand of them are constantly kept on hand, while from 10,000 to 12,000 dozen are sold annually at prices from $6 to $10 a dozen, the market being principally in New York and Philadelphia, from which points the entire trade of the country is supplied. At meal times the sight of thousands of terrapin scrambling up the banks to get their food is a most unique and interesting one.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STAMP COLLECTORS

They Were Not Desired in the Portland Postoffice.

Persons engaged in making collections of postage stamps should not obtain situations in the postoffice, as two subordinate employes in that institution here have just been discharged on this account, says the Portland Oregonian. For some time complaints have been made that stamps were taken from letters and packages before they were delivered, and at last this became a regular nuisance. It was not possible to find out who was taking the stamps, so the matter was put in the hands of an inspector, and after considerable trouble he ascertained that a carrier and a distributor were the culprits.

Sometimes stamps were taken off letters or packages, and sometimes the carrier would go out of his way to deliver letters with foreign or rare stamps to beg the stamps from the owner. Sometimes packages addressed to persons not known here were thrown into the waste basket in order that the stamps might be appropriated. Foreign stamps and Columbian stamps of the higher denominations were the ones chiefly desired.

Persons making collections of stamps frequently have letters sent to them from "out-of-the-way" countries merely to get the stamps, and when their letters turned up minus the stamps there was trouble. Sometimes letters arrive at the office here with the stamps gone, showing that there are stamp collectors at other offices. As soon as it was found out who the culprits were the department ordered their dismissal from the service.

Some Notable Aspirants.

Rejection of nominations for the Supreme Bench has not been a matter of seldom occurrence. Mr. Hornblower is the fourteenth person nominated for position on the Supreme Bench who has failed of confirmation in the Senate. These were John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, nominated by John Quincy Adams in 1828; Roger B Taney of Maryland, by Jackson, 1835; John C. Spencer of New York, by Tyler, 1844; Edward King of Pennsylvania, by Tyler, 1844; John M. Read of Pennsylvania, by Tyler, 1845; George W. Woodward of Pennsylvania, by Polk, 1845; E. A. Bradford of Pennsylvania, by Fillmore, 1852; Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, by Buchanan, 1861; Henry Stanbery of Ohio, by Johnson, 1866. (This nomination of Mr. Stanbery rested in the Committee on the Judiciary until, three months later, Mr. Johnson sent in the name of Mr. Stanbery to be Attorney General in place of James Speed, resigned, and Mr. Stanbery was promptly confirmed as Attorney General.) Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, E. Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts, George H. Williams of Oregon, and William B. Hornblower of New York complete the list.

Several other nominees for positions on the bench of the Supreme Court hardly passed muster by very small majorities, after hot and persistent contests in the Senate, notable among whom was the late Stanley Matthews.

It Has Come, Will It Be Gentle?

Gentle spring with the flowers of May may woo us into a careless indifference of sanitary laws. It is the old story, a thrice told tale of being rash and taking the consequences. There is no time in the whole round of the year when results are more serious from an ordinary want of care than now. What with a changeful temperature and infectious dampness, rheumatism is most prevalent and in the most aggravated forms. Even in the pursuit of the season's pleasures, its pastimes and sports, there will be a prodigious crop of sprains and bruises, of lame backs and stiffened limbs, of neuralgic affections and sciatic troubles. Men and women will suffer intensely, and only because they fail to be provided with what is known to be the remedy for them all. When it is said that St. Jacobs Oil is that remedy, it is only saying what thousands know and thousands have pronounced it the best.

Taking it year in and year out the coldest hour of each 24 hours is 5 o'clock in the morning.



Ulster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face

and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well." Miss KATIE ROSENGRANT, Ulster, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

A French Duel.

If the French are prone to challenge each other to fight duels on the smallest provocation, they are also prone to bring them to an end with very little fighting.

It is credibly related that, on the occasion of a duel between two members of the chamber of deputies, one of the combatants was taken with a fit of bleeding at the nose just as they came upon the field.

"Blood!" exclaimed one of the seconds of the other man. "Blood has been shed. The honor of my principal has been satisfied."

And the parties and their seconds thereupon gravely left the field.

216 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 8c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalogue. A

A prehistoric human skull found at Anniston, Ala., in 1893, measured 34 inches in circumference just above the ears.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Hollanders are the greatest tea and coffee drinkers.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

It takes a gallon of milk to produce a pound of cheese.



KNOWLEDGE

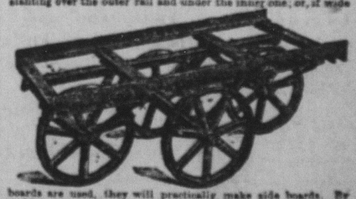
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CLIP SAVE AND SEND TO US

The 2-ton Aermotor Steel Truck weighs 175 pounds, has 16 inch wheels with 2-inch face. When three of the wheels are on the floor, the other end one is about 1½ inches from the floor, thus enabling it to swivel easily. The body is 28 inches wide by 50 inches long. A bottom board is easily put in to make the bottom tight. If stakes are required, narrow boards can be put in slanting over the outer rail and under the inner one; or, if wide



boards are used, they will practically make side boards. By making these stakes long enough and putting in end ones in the same way bulky material may be handled.

We are making this offer to show a sample of our work. We want to show how nice a thing we can make, and how reckless we are in the matter of prices. This Steel Truck is furnished at $2.50 cash (2 cents per pound), and 2 copies of advertisement No. 4, as per conditions named in No. 4. This is adv. No. 5.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

January	2.	12 per cent.
"	15.	10 "
February	1.	11 "
"	15.	15 "
March	1.	9 "
"	15.	8 "
	TOTAL.	65 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days.

Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.

FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 19 Broadway, New York.

OUR RING CURES RHEUMATISM.

100,000 sold in 1893. A free trial of these Rings is given. Write for particulars. Warren & Co., Hadlyme, Conn.

BNU 13

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 29.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Our Seventh Window Exhibit,

The Smallest Cow in the World

Valued at $400.

This is a Kuriosity what is a Kuriosity, and it will pay U to Kom miles to C. These exhibits change every two weeks.

:——:

Our Spring Announcement | Botany Dress Goods Department.

What's a Botany Dress Goods Department? U ask. U'll C later on.

:——:

Farina Department!

What's a Farina Department? U ask. U'll C later on.

:——:

U Kno The Racket never disappoints U and is wide awake six days in a week. U are never over-charged on the smallest item and if U "look a leetle out" U will notice that "baits" even are only a reflex of Racket prices for

LO! THESE MANY DAYS.

o—o

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. J. W. Shook, of Spring Mills, was a caller at this office last week.

——Miss Myra Goodhart, of Spring Mills, visited friends in town last week.

——Isaac Reish, from College tp., was in town, Monday; years ago he lived here.

——Mrs. Maggie Allison, of Howard, has been visiting friends in Centre Hall this week.

——Frank Shutt today moves to the Stone Mill where he takes charge of the smith-shop.

——Mrs. Ellen Pringle, of Port Matilda, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lohr.

——Mr. Frank McFarlane, of Oak Hall, was a prominent visitor in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——William Bitner, of Tusseyville, gave the REPORTER a call on Saturday while in town.

——Mrs. R. B. Spangler, of Hastings, spent several days last week with friends in Centre Hall.

——Alex Kuhn, of Boalsburg, gave the REPORTER a call. Alex is always a pleasant fellow to meet.

——Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Yearick, of Aaronsburg, spent several days with their daughter, Mrs. W. B. Mingle.

——William Gfrerer returned last week from an extended visit to Illinois and Iowa, and none the worse for his trip.

——John H. Moyer, of Tusseyville, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday morning and gave the REPORTER office a call.

——John Meyer, a student at Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., is home on a two weeks vacation.

——Harvey Vonada and Fred Zettle, jr., two of Gregg township's practical farmers gave our sanctum a pleasant call.

——Mr. James Lohr, who holds a position in a railroad office in Philadelphia, is home on a visit to his parents at this place.

——Miss Alice Kline, of Bellefonte, spent several days in Centre Hall last week, having come to attend the wedding of Miss Jennie Boal.

——W. H. Coldren, of Lemont, favored us with a call; Pleasant Gap will be his home hereafter, and that village gets a good citizen.

——We are sorry to learn that Sam'l G. Herring, esq., one of Gregg townships foremost citizens, has been ill for some time, and is obliged to remain indoors.

——Mrs. Margaret Harper and Miss Elsie Barr, of Tyrone, were among the guests from a distance who attended the Boal-Lingle wedding last Thursday.

——On Wednesday, Mr. William Lutz removed from the Lieb farm east of Centre Hall, to a farm near Bellefonte. Mr. Lutz is a good citizen, and during his year's residence in our community made many friends, who are sorry to have him leave.

——Editor James A. Fiedler returned from a trip to Williamsport on Saturday. He expects to move to that place as soon as his successor is appointed to the Bellefonte postoffice. He expects to engage in newspaper work there and may connect himself with the Williamsport *Republican*, a daily and weekly publication.—*Centre Democrat.*

BOAL-LINGLE.

Marriage of Well Known Young People on Thursday Last.

On Thursday last, at twelve o'clock, noon, Miss Jennie B. Boal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boal, of this place, was wedded, at the home of her parents to Mr. Lycurgus R. Lingle, of Milesburg.

The ceremony was performed by a relative of the bride, Rev. J. W. Boal, late of Centre Hall, now of Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, and was the customary one of the Presbyterian church.

The marriage was witnessed by about fifty of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties, who were attended by Miss Mary A. Boal, cousin of the bride, and Charles H. Meyer, both of this place. The wedding march was beautifully rendered on the organ by Miss Mabel Boal.

After the ceremony was concluded and the happy couple had received the congratulations and good wishes of the company, all partook of an elaborate dinner and did full justice to the many good things which had been prepared for the delectation of their appetites.

Later in the afternoon the newly-made man and wife took their departure for a trip to eastern cities, amid showers of congratulations, rice and old shoes.

The wedding presents were numerous and varied, all showing most excellent taste in their selection by the donors.

In the marriage of Miss Jennie Centre Hall loses one of the most popular of its many charming young ladies, one who has always been held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who unite in wishing her and her husband a happy and prosperous life.

An Old Haines Tp. Marksman.

John Geisweit, of Haines twp., has been in bad health for some time from age and a life of hard work as a blacksmith, farmer and lumberman.

Mr. Geisweit, in his prime of life, was one of the best marksmen in central Pennsylvania, and at all shooting matches his strong arm and steady eye, and unerring rifle, took all prizes in Centre and Union counties—this was over 30 years ago.

With his rifle it was an easy thing for him, at 60 yards, off-hand, to put three balls in succession, within a circle not larger than a quarter of a dollar, and often did we see him thus display his skill. To drive the nail in the centre of the mark, was a common thing for him. But that strong arm has long ago succumbed to age and his steady eye has been dimmed by years—his skill as a marksman departed years ago, and he is now old and frail.

Against Cut Prices.

A medicine company began business at Lock Haven a short time ago and advertised standard patent medicines at cut rates. This "riled" the local druggists and they have had an injunction issued restraining the company from doing business. On what grounds they expect to win are not known, but if the patent medicines belong to the cutters how can the court or the druggists prevent them from selling the stuff at any price they choose to dispose of it?

A Salaried Officer.

Philipsburg has decided to put their Burgess on the salary list, and have put the pay at $100 per year. This is a most sensible move, and one that should be universally followed. The office is one of annoyance and full of vexations and complaints. The office is worthy a salary along with the honor, and the burgess deserves some remuneration.

Trout Fry.

The applications filed with the state Fisheries commission for trout fry by parties in this place, will be filled on April 2nd. The fish will be shipped from the western station at Corry, Pa., and will arrive here on the 8 a. m. train Tuesday morning.

Has Wandered Away.

The wife of Jerome Smith of Bellefonte, left her home last week, and mysteriously disappeared, and up to the present time her whereabouts has not been discovered. She had been a sufferer of the grip, and it is supposed it affected her mind.

A Good Drink.

A cooling, wholesome drink is made by mixing two tablespoonsful of pearl barley with a quarter of a pound of sugar. Pour on it rather more than two quarts of boiling water. Add the peel of a fresh lemon, let it stand over night then strain, and it is ready for use.

Logs from Clearfield.

Logs were running thick last week, says the Clearfield *Republican*, and report has it that 20,000,000 feet will pass Clearfield this spring. The philosophers of yore had the lumber played out twenty years ago.

—Winter weather demands a warm overcoat and you can get such a one as you need at a small figure at Lewins, Bellefonte. His assortment is large, and every purchase is made satisfactory.

A SAD DEATH.

Death of Mrs. Jacob Shearer.—A Most Estimable Lady.

Elisabeth Agnes, wife of Jacob Shearer, living about 2 miles east of here, died at noon, Saturday 24, after a short illness of confinement, aged 38 years, 2 months.

The deceased was a daughter of Geo. Smeltzer, dec'd, both her father and mother having preceded her to the other shore. The day before the death of Mrs. Shearer she gave birth to a child which died a few hours before the spirit of the mother fled, and the little one was interred with her in the same casket on Tuesday forenoon in the Centre Hall cemetery. The funeral was very largely attended by many relatives, sympathising friends and neighbors. Rev. Wm. Wagner conducted the funeral services.

Mrs. Shearer was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and a respected member of the grange, a dutiful wife and loving mother. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer were blessed with eight children, four of which have taken up their abode in a better world. Three sons and a daughter remain, of these the oldest is 12 years of age.

We deeply sympathise with our worthy friend Shearer in this his sad bereavement, as we know too he has the sympathy of this entire community.

YOUNG IN YEARS.

Death of Mrs. Lydia Foreman last Saturday Morning.

Lydia Catherine, wife of Edward Foreman, died early on Saturday morning last at her home in this place, having given birth to a babe about a week previous. Her age was 19 years, 9 months and 19 days.

She was a daughter of A. P. Luse, and was wedded to her now bereft husband about a year ago; the young husband and his infant child, miss the loss of a wife and mother. The burial took place at the Union church Monday forenoon, Rev. Goodling officiating, assisted by Rev. Eisenberg. The bereaved relatives extend thanks to neighbors for kindness extended.

New Idea About Farming.

A young farmer who lives near Bellfonte has hit upon a happy thought to reduce the amount of labor required to till his fields. Instead of laying out his fields square or nearly so, he has laid them out narrow and they extend the entire length of his farm. By this means he avoids turning corners so many times, which is a loss of time. He can reap ten acres of grain by going up and down the field six times. People interested in farming might try this with profit.

But, why not do away with all inside fences as in Europe and in some parts of this country? It costs $1000 to fence off a four-horse farm, and the interest alone upon that is $60 per year. Then there is time spent in repairing fences and much ground lost in fencerows that would pay to farm.

Furnace to be Started.

It is now definitely understood that the Valentine & Co's furnace is to be put in full blast about April 1st. If this large iron plant is started it will give employment to a large army of men who have been without work and whose families have been in destitute circumstances. It will give employment to men at the various ore banks owned and operated by this company, and increase the frerght on the Central railroad of Pennsylvania.

Arbor Days.

Governor Pattison issued a proclamation Tuesday fixing Friday, April 13 and Friday, April 27, 1894, to be observed as arbor days in Pennsylvania. The selection of either of the designated days is left to the discretion of the people in the various sections of the commonwealth, each locality observing that day which is deemed to be most favorable on account of climatic conditions.

Death of Merchant Ewing.

A. G. Ewing, merchant at Baileyville, aged about 60 years, died a few days ago, of a tumor in his stomach caused from a bump by a plowhandle, while raising potatoes about a year and a half ago. He formerly taught school, was a member of the Presbyterian church and a valued citizen.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mrs. Edward Straub, was found dead in bed at her home in Benner township, on last Wednesday morning, having died during the night of dropsy of the heart. Deceased was 52 years old and will be interred in the Union cemetery at Bellefonte.

Goes to the Penitentiary.

James M. Craig, of Union Furnace, Huntingdon county, who was convicted at the February session of court of embezzlement and larceny as bailee, was sentenced to two years in the western penitentiary. Among his prosecutors was his brother, Rev. John Craig, of Centre county.

—You can buy an eight-day clock in walnut, at $3.75, and in oak at $4.00. Warranted good time keepers, at G. W. Bushmans, Jeweler. mar29-2t

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making a big reduction in price on all lines of goods. A big chancefor purchases.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Millheim Post-office Safe Exploded and $600 Stolen.

On Tuesday after midnight burglars effected an entrance into the Millheim post-office and blew open the safe with dynamite. The explosion made an ugly wreck of the room and the new safe being also wrecked, enabled the burglars to get off with $500 worth of stamps and $100 in money.

James Smith is the post-master, but the loss will fall upon the government.

The explosion was heard by citizens in the neighborhood and some came out of their houses and seeing nothing wrong retired again. Mr. Jasper Stover occupies a dwelling and store on the lot adjoining the one in which the post-office is located in the rear by the race; the explosion started him to the front door with revolver in hand, but all being quiet and nothing seeming wrong, he retired again. Thus the burglary remained undiscovered until next morning, and the thieves had every chance to get away with their booty.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. George Moyer, of Coburn, Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. George Moyer, of Coburn, died quite suddenly, on Monday, last. She and her husband had gone to the hen house to catch some chickens, and she was in the act of handing a fowl down to Mr. Moyer, when she suddenly exclaimed, "O, what a pain in my breast," and dropped over dead.

Her maiden name was Armagast, and she was about 60 years of age. The rupture of a blood vessel is supposed to have been the cause of her death. She was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of age. She was a sincere member of the Reformed church, a faithful wife and kind mother. Funeral next Friday morning, 30.

Wouldn't Eat Him.

Every person knows our friend, Billy Lyons, the bntcher, who is not considered to possess the hansomest face on earth. The other day Billy was sitting in one of our hotels cogitating over the loss of a small bill overdue, while opposite him was a nicely dressed young man minding his own business who attracted our friend's attention. The young man noticed Billy gazing at him when he said: "You look at me as if you wanted to eat me," "I couldn't," was Billy's reply, "I am a Hebrew." Whilst the young man was fumbling in his hip pocket Lynos left humming "The girl I left behind me."—*Daily News.*

Fell on the Railroad.

On Tuesday morning the men on the Bellefonte Central railroad discovered a man, about seventy years of age lying along side of the track, at Scotia's crossing, near Waddles. They slowed up and took him on board still unconscious. He soon recovered sufficiently to state that his name was Yeagley, and that while walking on the track he slipped on a stone which caused him to lose his balance and he fell on his face with such force as to render him unconscious. He was badly cut about the face.

Relieves Pain from a Felon.

An exchange says: There is no use walking the floor with a felon, says a gentleman who has had some experience in that direction. Wrap a cloth loosely around the felon, leaving the end open. Pour gunpowder in the end and shake it down until the felon is covered, then keep it wet with camphor. In two hours the pain will be relieved and a perfect cure will surely follow.

Slot Machines Must Go.

Judge Bell, of Tyrone, told the grand jury that the cigar store slot machines are gambling devices, and would be treated as such in case information be made against any one for running them. The warning was heeded in that place at once. Some streets had five and six different stations, and all have disappeared.

Buff Leghorns.

The undersigned will have Buff Leghorn eggs for hatching, during the present season. This is the best strain and heartiest chicken known. Price per setting of thirteen eggs, one dollar, two settings $1.50.

WM. MOYER,
mar8-4t Centre Hall Station.

Must be Met on Saturday

Since April 1st occurs on Sunday this year, and this date being the great settling day among the Pennsylvanians, all papers falling due on the above date must be met on Saturday previous, March 31.

Spring Screenings.

Alf. Lee, one of our mechanics, will move to Milroy this spring.

The public sales are about over, and things went at fair prices, except horses for which there is little demand.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Gum boots and rubber shoes in great variety, and at prices in accord with the times, at Mingles, Bellefonte.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MARKET DROPPED.

Missed on Potatoes—Food for Coxey's Tramps.

Farmers and merchants who held up their potatoes from last fall to this spring, for better prices, missed it; the difference being that between 60 cents per bushel last fall and 30 cents this spring. 'Pratees am plenty, and will come handy to feed Coxey's on-to-Washington-army with when it gets on the way. Some Centre county farmers and merchants have from 100 to 1000 bushels potatoes on hand. It is well to know a good thing when you see it, and better to take a good price for a thing when it is offered.

Death of Samuel F. Foster.

Ex-commissioner Samuel F. Foster died at his home at Bellefonte, on the morning of the 22 inst. Mr. Foster years ago owned and occupied a farm near Centre Hall, but moved to Bellefonte some 18 years ago, where he was chosen commissioners' clerk, then was elected commissioner and since that has served as justice of the peace.

He was a gentleman of kind and genial disposition, and filled all the positions entrusted to him with satisfaction. His wife died some years ago; he leaves a son, Edward, to mourn his loss. His age was about 73 years.

Would Join the Coxey Army.

We have one man in Centre Hall willing to join Coxey's Commonweal army, if it came this way, and he is Major Jerry Shrefler; Jerry fifed all thro the late war, and previous to that at all Pennsvalley batalions, and he is willing to join Coxey's legion and fife it thro the valley. If Coxey's tramps should happen to tramp this way, we would offer them the pic-nic ground for a night's camping.

A Coming Marriage.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Mary Agnes Boal, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George M. Boal, of near Centre Hall, to Mr. Charles H. Meyer, the popular young postmaster of this place, to take place on Thursday evening, April fifth. Both parties are well known and the coming event is a matter of great interest to a host of warm friends and well-wishers.

An Expensive Boardwalk.

Mary J. Weekly, of Pardoe, Pa., has brought suit against Mercer borough, for $10,000 damages for injuries received by a fall, caused by a loose boardwalk.

A shot like that at Centre Hall would make the citizens sweat and see their mistake in not heeding the Reporter's well-meant cautions against electing officers who do not attend to their duties.

Of Interest to Sunday Schools.

April 22, this year, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the going into effect of the Sabbath school law. The Pennsylvania state Sabbath committee desire that the day be locally celebrated all over the state by the various Sabbath associations, by united action of the churches, and other Christian organizations and labor unions.

Must Not Use Tobacco.

Friday at the M. E. Conference at Harrisburg all the newly ordained ministers were required to make a promise that they would abstain from the use of tobacco. The *Call* says it was intimated that previous newly ordained ministers smoked, and said they had only promised not to do so collectively. On Friday everyone of the candidates was requested to make a separate and distinct vow.

Easter.

Easter was green in this section, but cold and cloudy. During the forenoon a snowsquall tried to put in a hand but it did not prove a success. There were more eggs broken last Sunday than on any two days within a year.

Rev. Baskerville Remains.

Rev. Baskerville not finding his call to Ithaca acceptable, will remain here for the present and until after the meeting of Presbytery, when he may likely have an assignment by which he can remain in this state.

Mrs. Delia M. Jones, Granville, N. Y., writes: "I have the highest praise to give to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We have used it in our family for five years with the best effects."

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

The One Who Gets It.

The business man advertises because he wants custom, not because he has it. The more he wants it the more he must advertise. These have been trying times to business men. Money has been tight and trade dull. The ordinary advertisements that paid well enough when business was brisker have not brought in the same returns. What is necessary? The abandonment of advertising? By no means. Greater efforts in that direction must be made. Competition in advertising must accompany competition in selling. Work harder to catch the eye of the purchaser. Just now abundant success awaits the man who spares no effort to catch the trade there is to get. The bold advertiser is the one who will get it.

Agencies Established.

I have established agencies for the Imperial Plows and repairs this season with the following parties: Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; M. L. Emerick, Centre Hall; John Beaver, Centre Hill; Mrs. Wm. Keller, Linden Hall; T. Wilson Way, State College, where these plows can be purchased.

W. L. GOODHART,
mar 15-3t Millheim, Pa.

CAN YOU AFFORD

To buy your clothing before you are thoroughly posted on styles and prices. We invite the inspection of the most critical. All our goods are the very latest production of the leading manufacturers, and our prices the lowest.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Clothing, Bellefonte, Pa.

To Dampen Clothes.

When dampening clothes for ironing use water as hot as the hand can bear; sprinkle the linen, fold smoothly, roll up tight, and they will iron much easier. The hot water penetrates more readily, and it is not necessary to dampen so much as when using cold water. A clean whisk broom, kept for this purpose only forms a handy implement for sprinkling.

—Wear boots and shoes suitable to the season. At Mingle's, Bellefonte you will find them in men's and boys kip boo's, and men's rubber boots. The most reasonable prices and in variety.

SALE REGISTRY.

March 30.—W. A. Kerr and Mrs. M. J. Odenkirk, executors of John Odenkirk, dec'd., at the Old Fort, horses, cows, etc., and household goods, at one o'clock. Wm Goheen, auctioneer.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	55
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

A POSTAL CARD

Will get you any information or samples of whatever can be sent from Garman's Store.

A Lace Curtin firm closed out their entire line to us at one-half price—you get them at same rate.

One lot 30 inch Batistes go at 8cents—a dozen different styles—not one worth less than 12½c per yard.

Those Chemisettes with Rolling Lay Down Collars are beauties.

:——:

$19.50 for a Demorest Sewing Machine, all the latest improvements with a handsome Oak Case. Panic price, $19.50, regular list, $24.50.

:——:

A great line of the celebrated Priestley Goods, acknowledged by all judges to be the best makers of Black Goods in the world.

A postal card will do the business if you are unable to come yourself.

GARMANS.